

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 167

26 August 1980

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CRITICISM OF DIRECTIVE 59, NEW NUCLEAR STRATEGY CONTINUES

'Monstrous Cynicism'

ID221425 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 Aug 80 p 1

[Yuriy Borisov "International Review": "The Hawks' Nuclear Madness"]

[Text] It may be a coincidence, but it is highly symptomatic that the world learned of Directive 59, announcing the "new nuclear strategy," on the very day when the peoples were paying tribute to the victims of the barbaric bombing of Hiroshima. The name of this Japanese city is an eternal reminder of the insanity of nuclear war, an alarm bell urging people to prevent a new disaster.

The U.S. President's directive aroused anger and indignation all over the world, including the United States itself. It was the only possible reaction to Washington's official announcement of a strategy based on the possibility of a "limited nuclear war."

No stratagem can conceal the American administration's monstrous cynicism. Once again they are trying to take mankind to the brink of nuclear disaster. The Washington strategists try in vain to paint a picture of people sitting snug and serene on the other side of the Atlantic in the event of a "limited" war in Europe. "The concept whereby the character of a nuclear war can remain limited throughout its duration and that it can in some sense be 'won' is not only dubious; to adopt this concept would mean increasing the risk of nuclear suicide"--this is the New York TIMES' candid appraisal of the doctrine.

Nevertheless, the people in the U.S. capital are prepared to adopt this concept which is backed by the leaders of the "hawks"--Presidential National Security Adviser Z. Brzezinski and Defense Secretary H. Brown. The bellicose grouping is constantly increasing its influence on American foreign policy, making it more and more adventurist and aggressive.

The White House's foolhardy plans provoked particularly sharp protests in Europe, which the United States is evidently prepared to plunge into the abyss of a nuclear war to achieve its hegemonist aims. In order to mitigate the criticism, Washington tries to portray Directive 59 merely as a propaganda step taken in Carter's election interests. Its alleged aim is to strengthen the President's position in case Republican candidate Reagan accuses Carter of neglecting U.S. defense. But what kind of state policy is this that is guided by ephemeral, selfish interests?!

The pernicious nature of the U.S. "new nuclear strategy" is set in sharp relief by the recent Soviet peace initiatives aimed at limiting nuclear weapons in Europe and, above all, at the solution of the question of medium-range nuclear missiles. These proposals, advanced by the Soviet side during the Moscow talks with the FRG leaders, are topical, constructive and consistent.

That is why they made such a big impact worldwide. "There can be no doubt that the Soviet peace offensive proclaimed a long time ago is developing at full throttle"--this was the description of the Soviet initiative in the West German paper STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG.

Day in and day out the Soviet Union is struggling for peace and is constantly seeking ways of solving the most urgent international problems. This is particularly important now, at a time of marked exacerbation of the international situation brought about by the belligerent course of Washington and the NATO bosses.

As is known, NATO's decision to deploy some 600 new American medium-range missiles in Europe posed a serious threat to the plans to clear the way for detente. It was at this difficult moment that the Soviet Union, motivated by good will and sincere concern for strengthening peace, suggested a way out of the dangerous impasse.

As our state's proposals point out, the discussion of questions relating to medium-range nuclear missiles can begin now, without delay. They can even be embarked upon without waiting for ratification of the SALT II treaty. This question must be discussed at the same time as and in organic combination with the problem of American forward-based nuclear facilities. At the same time, the Soviet Union proposes that the accords reached during the talks be implemented only after the coming into force of the SALT II treaty, whose ratification by the U.S. Senate was postponed indefinitely on instruction from the U.S. President.

The Soviet initiative encountered a favorable response in many Western countries. Nor could Washington ignore it. The U.S. representatives promised a "careful study" of the Soviet proposals. But it has done no more than promise. On various pretexts the American administration is delaying its reply.

It is clear, however, from certain pronouncements from the banks of the Potomac that the United States would like the talks to concentrate on medium-range nuclear missiles and leave aside the American forward-based nuclear facilities. This kind of approach to this very important problem is totally unacceptable, since it is a gross violation of the principles of equality and identical security and undermines the overall military strategic balance between the Soviet Union and the United States.

In fact, on and in direct proximity to the European Continent there is already a large quantity of American nuclear facilities capable of reaching deep into USSR territory, let alone the territory of its allies. I am talking about aircraft armed with nuclear weapons and stationed at air force bases in a number of West European countries, aircraft armed with nuclear weapons on board American aircraft-carriers and American missile submarines operating near Europe. The socialist states cannot turn a blind eye to this fact, since their security is at stake.

Nor should one forget the NATO Brussels decision on deploying hundreds of new medium-range nuclear missiles on the European Continent which the West wants to enable it to employ nuclear blackmail against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. This Western military experts themselves admit.

The USSR has repeatedly stated that under no circumstances will it allow the military strategic balance to be upset to the detriment of the socialist community's security. The Soviet Union has an answer to these plans and can safeguard the security of its country and the entire socialist community. But the fact that the Carter administration's policy is spurring on the arms race cannot be ignored.

Not only is Washington seeking to use the exacerbation of the international situation which it provoked for an all-round buildup of military preparations, but it also wants to force this course on its NATO allies. Is that not the reason for the Carter administration's long delay in replying to the Soviet proposals, which clearly are totally at variance with its hegemonist strategic concepts? The procrastination over the solution of this most important question and the deliberate delaying of the talks could cost mankind dear.

The Western powers, headed by the United States, also adopted a blatantly unconstructive position at the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, which have been at a standstill for over 6 years.

In an attempt to give these talks new impetus, the delegations of the USSR and the other socialist states have repeatedly put forward various proposals aimed at achieving mutually acceptable solutions. The last time this was done was on 10 July, when we proposed a first-stage reduction of 20,000 Soviet and 13,000 American servicemen in central Europe in order to embark on the reduction of other countries' forces at the second stage. And it must be borne in mind that the Soviet Union, guided by good will, recently completed the unilateral withdrawal of 20,000 servicemen and 1,000 tanks from the GDR.

The socialist countries had a right to expect the Western partners in the talks to support these proposals. However, not only have they not replied at all, they are still diverting the conference away from concrete matters onto the path of fruitless discussion.

The Soviet initiatives are a real basis for talks on a very important present-day problem--curbing the arms race and implementing disarmament. "The seventies," L.I. Brezhnev said, "enriched us with faith that detente had a long life ahead of it and that a sound basis could be found for the peaceful future of the peoples. The Soviet people direct their thoughts and actions toward these goals."

Yes, the Soviet Union is ready for talks, but these talks will presuppose honesty, equal mutual security and the maintenance of the existing balance of forces. In fact, relaxation of tension will remain viable only if it is based on military-strategic parity with observance of the principle of equality and identical security of the sides.

Our country is a principled opponent of the policy of armament. Security can only be guaranteed by a course toward curbing arms, a course toward military detente.

Directive 59 Snub to Muskie

ID241252 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 24 Aug 80

["Moscow Viewpoint" commentary by political observer Valentin Zorin]

[Text] Today I'd like to turn to a recent political scandal in Washington involving Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, although in general I try not to touch upon your purely domestic affairs, which I think are nobody's business but yours. However, in this particular case, the things I want to discuss are clearly related to major international issues, including Soviet-American relations.

You know, of course, that over the past few days the secretary of state was on the verge of offering his resignation. The papers say he finally changed his mind only for reasons of his party's election campaign. They also say that Edmund Muskie's reaction was brought about by his role in the administration, that is, by his discontent with his role in the policy-making machinery. When the President signed his Directive No 59 the secretary of state learned about this only from his morning papers.

This is despite the fact that the document is directly related to United States foreign policy, since it alters appreciably the nuclear strategy of the United States. In other words this crucial document was prepared behind Edmund Muskie's back.

Trying to explain this very unusual turn of events, American papers say that this was because of a personal rivalry between the secretary of state and the national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski. This really may be so. And if it were just a case of personal rivalry between these two men there would really be nothing to discuss. But I have a hunch that there is really much more to it than that. When Cyrus Vance resigned a few months ago they also tried to tell us that this was simply because he did not get on very well with Zbigniew Brzezinski. Since then however there has been enough evidence to prove that at the bottom of it all are not just personal ambitions of some members of the administration, but fundamental differences on key foreign policy issues. The best proof of this theory is the fact that within the span of a few months two successive secretaries of state have publicly demonstrated their disagreement with the White House. And it is also quite natural that the administration leaders are doing their best to keep these serious rifts away from public view as best they can. But the political scandals over the resignation of Cyrus Vance and the near-resignation of his successor make the whole situation only too clear.

The foreign policy of the administration is so unrealistic and inconsistent, so divorced from present-day international reality, that even some of the President's closest aides cannot withhold their objections. These objections reveal complete confusion in the agency which is responsible for shaping the foreign policy of the nation. One has to bear in mind that the former policy of reducing international tension, of maintaining a dialogue with the Soviet Union and a search for mutually acceptable solutions of complicated international problems were not just personal whims of some politicians in Washington. They were a logical and practical response to the existing balance of strength in the world. These policies were a practical, though probably a reluctant, response by Washington to the present-day realities of the international situation.

Attempts to ignore these realities, accompanied by some hasty steps which have considerably increased international tension in recent times produce a very natural response from professional politicians and foreign policy makers. What we see now is not a clash of personalities and personal ambition, but a collision between amateur politicians with an adventurist turn of mind on the one hand, and a veteran professional diplomat like Cyrus Vance on the other, a professional diplomat who knows only too well that many things in the world do not depend on whims of the White House in an election year. And the fact that everything was repeated again several months later proves that this was not a matter of different personalities but of a fundamentally different approach to vital problems.

No person in his right mind, I think, would suspect men like Cyrus Vance or Edmund Muskie of neglecting the interests of national security of the United States or of disloyalty to the White House and its present master. This means that these men must have some really serious reasons to act the way they did. How could it be that a really important White House decision was taken without asking the opinion of the secretary of state? This question was put by correspondents to the defense secretary who, together with Zbigniew Brzezinski, was behind the Presidential Directive No 59. Harold Brown replied by saying that he did intend to get in touch with the secretary of state on this matter since Edmund Muskie was out of town. This answer, however, raises more questions than it answers. To begin with, why did they decide to inform Muskie just before the President was due to sign his directive, and not when the document was being prepared. And secondly, if we are to trust the New York TIMES, the defense secretary was not telling the truth in his answer to the press.

According to the New York TIMES, on the day when the President signed his directive, which was 25 July, Edmund Muskie attended a business luncheon together with the President and the secretary of defense. They discussed different things, but not a word was said to the secretary of state about the President's intention to sign a really important document in a few hours time.

So Edmund Muskie was not out of town and out of reach after all.

I don't think anyone would really believe that the defense secretary and the national security adviser had no chance to discuss with Muskie what they were working on. The real answer is different. To find this answer one should try and recall some recent political history.

In 1974 the then United States defense secretary in the Nixon administration, James Schlesinger, drafted a memorandum which contained all the main provisions included in President Carter's Directive No 59. That memorandum of 4 March 1974 was discussed by the Senate Subcommittee [Committee] on Foreign Affairs. During this hearing the idea of a limited nuclear war came under strong criticism from the chairman and member of the subcommittee as impractical and dangerous. Now the really interesting thing is that the chairman of that subcommittee was none other than Edmund Muskie.

Thus the people who have now decided to revive the dangerous ideas of the former Pentagon chief Schlesinger, one of the most bitter opponents of international relaxation, were fully aware of Edmund Muskie's views concerning the dangerous and unrealistic plans for a limited nuclear conflict.

Being determined to push through these plans, Brzezinski and Brown, acting with President Carter's consent, decided to get what they wanted behind the back of the secretary of state. What happened to Edmund Muskie confirms the prevailing opinion that there is more than a fair share of confusion in high places in Washington now. Speaking about the affair to the correspondent of the NEWSDAY paper, the secretary of state complained that when he got into the State Department he discovered that major national security problems are not sufficiently studied, considered and discussed by Washington. And one can only imagine what is behind this admission by a top official in the Carter administration. But confusion in high places is only half the problem. What is far more dangerous for peace and for the United States itself is that Washington seems to be swept by some clearly unrealistic assessments of the balance of strength in the world, which come from men who lack competence but who have plenty of ambition. These men are determined to force their dangerous ideas on the administration. In doing so they disrupt the normal process of discussing key international problems and they bypass leaders who don't accept adventurous views like those held by Zbigniew Brzezinski. This irresponsible attitude is a fact of our life, and as such it concerns not only leaders of the United States administration, but provides a source of serious concern for the international community. What is at stake is universal peace and international security.

It is really up to Washington politicians to have their rivalries and settle their scores. But if crucial and far-reaching decisions are being taken without due study and consideration, it is something entirely different. The recent political scandals betray a serious crisis of the United States' foreign policy. This crisis has been brought about by some politicians who are motivated by anything and everything except the interests of peace and security, including peace and security of the American nation.

'No Sudden Change'

ID250954 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 24 Aug 80

["Thinking Out Loud" program, presented by commentator Vladimir Pozner, with commentator Boris Belitskiy]

[Excerpts] [Pozner] Hello everybody. This is Vladimir Pozner presenting "Thinking Out Loud." Today, as last time, there are only two of us, Boris Belitskiy and myself, and we'll get right down to business and business is Directive 59, what it means, what it implies and how we in this country see it. Boris, President Carter's new nuclear strategy as outlined in Presidential Directive 59 is sometimes commented upon as a sudden change of course. Surprise has been expressed in some capitals. Would you say that it is viewed with surprise here in Moscow?

[Belitskiy] No, President Carter's new nuclear strategy as outlined in directive, or executive order, 59 is not really a sudden change of course at all. And I don't think it has come as a surprise to anyone who has been closely following the evolution of the U.S. strategic posture. It has certainly not come as a surprise here in Moscow. Let me point, for example, to General Milshteyn at the Institute of USA Studies, who predicted the adoption of just such a nuclear strategy quite some time ago and said as much in his writings. U.S. strategists have likewise predicted it, for example, Lt Gen Graham in his book somewhat pretentiously titled "Shall America Be Defended?" I'd like to point out above all that the adoption of this new strategy is but one of a whole series of changes in the U.S. military doctrine, changes that pose a very grave threat to world peace.

[Pozner] Well, then, could you briefly list what you consider to be the most important of these changes?

[Belitskiy] Well, consider just a few of them. First, there has been a sharp rise in U.S. military appropriations.

In fiscal year 81 they are to go up by more than 5 percent in real terms. And as you know, of course, that during his first presidential election campaign Carter promised to cut the Pentagon's spendings by 5-7 billion dollars a year.

[Pozner] Yes, I recall that, yes.

[Belitskiy] Consider another element in U.S. war preparations and another deception of the U.S. public. For some time Americans have been told that whereas the U.S. long ago stopped enlarging its nuclear arsenal the Soviet Union keeps increasing its arsenal. Now this is simply not true. While not increasing the number of its launch vehicles the U.S. has all along been adding more nuclear warheads to those vehicles and it is that, of course, that really determines the destructive potential of a U.S. nuclear force. In the seventies the U.S. uprated its launch vehicles to increase the number of their warheads from 1,700 to 10,000 and this figure, mind you, comes right out of the Defense Department's latest annual report. Further, not only has the U.S. been increasing its stockpile of warheads at a rate of about 1,000 a year but it has been switching to bigger warheads. The Minuteman III missiles, for example, are getting 370 kiloton warheads to replace their 200 kiloton warheads. But most important of all, the U.S. is making big qualitative changes in its nuclear arsenal.

[Pozner] Well, now, just how have these changes you mention led to Directive 59 with its grave implications?

[Belitskiy] Well, that's really the whole point. It is this continual uprating of the U.S. nuclear force, especially in terms of accuracy that led to this rethinking of the basic U.S. posture. This has been a rethinking of some of the most fundamental concepts of nuclear strategy, such as whether nuclear weapons can be made to serve foreign policy objectives, whether a victory can be won in nuclear war in meaningful terms and at what price. In short, to put it bluntly, this has been a rethinking of the previously unthinkable-- whether to wage nuclear war or not.

But it would be naive to think that this doctrine was all along accepted by the entire U.S. military establishment. All along there was a quest in some quarters for finding ways of making nuclear weapons acceptable, for ways of using America's vast nuclear arsenal, to solve international problems in America's interest and without running the risk of unacceptable damage. And here it's important to understand the reason why U.S. nuclear missiles have up to now been targeted on Soviet cities. This was because the targets chosen had to be big. They had to be of a big size.

[Pozner] Well, my opinion is that this is not a deterrent to begin with but it is a first strike capability that they're aiming at.

[Belitskiy] Absolutely.

[Pozner] And a very important point that you made is that they are trying to make the people accept this by saying that by changing the target to military installations, warfare, limited, nuclear warfare, can be waged. Now I think that that is an extremely dangerous idea.

[Belitskiy] You know, Vladimir, I've heard it said that Executive Order 59 is one of President Carter's ways of offsetting Mr Reagan's campaign, which as we all know calls for the U.S. achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union in just those terms. Now supposing for a moment that Mr Reagan is elected come next November; what do you think his call for military superiority could lead to?

[Pozner] Well, to begin with, I think we have to say quite clearly that it is impossible to achieve nuclear superiority over the Soviet Union just as it is impossible to achieve nuclear superiority over the United States.

[Belitskiy] And we're not striving for it.

[Pozner] Now I'd like to as just a final remark briefly examine the root causes of this change in U.S. strategic nuclear strategy that we've been discussing today. I think these can be traced to the vested interests of the military industrial complex in the United States, about which President Dwight Eisenhower warned Americans at the close of his presidency.

Brown Speech at Newport

LD222048 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1310 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 22 Aug (TASS)--TASS political observer Igor Orlov writes:

"The explanation" of the new nuclear strategy of the United States, which was given in Newport (Rhode Island state) in a speech by U.S. Defense Secretary Brown, has far from dispelled the alarm which has been caused in the world by the openly adventurist course of Washington, which is making great efforts to create the political and psychological prerequisites to lower the threshold for the use of nuclear weaponry. Brown's speech is, with complete justification, being judged by observers as showing clear desire to instill in the public the thought of the possibility and acceptability of nuclear war. The reasonings of the American secretary on the acceptability of "limited" and "controlled" use of nuclear weaponry boil down to precisely this.

And although the leader of the Pentagon has allegedly asserted that the new nuclear strategy is not a first strike strategy, anyone who takes the trouble to carefully acquaint himself with the text of the speech will have no doubts that in question is precisely such an essentially aggressive strategy, which stems from the possibility of striking a "pre-ventive" nuclear blow with the aim of attempting to win a nuclear war.

In his speech, H. Brown made use of the standard device of intimidating his fellow countrymen with the mythical "Soviet military threat." However, this did not help him to conceal the main thing: The new nuclear strategy quite evidently reflects the pretensions of the United States to military supremacy over the Soviet Union. And this, as is known, runs counter to the agreed upon principle which is enshrined in a number of Soviet-American documents, that of parity and equal security of the sides. Of course, the attempts to achieve military supremacy over the USSR under the present conditions are even less well-grounded than before.

The United States is attempting to introduce and to popularize a new nuclear strategy at the moment when the Soviet Union is persistently proposing a real path for negotiations. The new Soviet initiative is finding broad support in Western Europe and outside of it--without waiting for the ratification of SALT II to begin talks on medium-range nuclear missile weaponry in Europe at the same time and organically linked with forward-based American nuclear facilities. Of course, it is to be borne in mind that a possible accord [dogovorennost] will begin to be effective after SALT II comes into force.

It is clear to politicians who are aware of their responsibility before their own peoples and the whole of mankind that the interests of maintaining peace and security require restraint in the efforts of states to step up arms and, above all, means of mass destruction. As opposed to this, Washington is gambling on a dangerous nuclear arms race. The general public cannot put up with this reckless course.

BROWN ANNOUNCEMENT OF 'STEALTH' SYSTEM REPORTED

LD232106 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1327 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Washington, 23 Aug (TASS)--The United States, striving to ensure for itself superiority in the military sphere at any cost, is stepping up the development of new weapons systems.

U.S. Secretary of Defense H. Brown announced at a press conference in the Pentagon "an important technical discovery of great military importance."

"This is," he said, "the creation of the 'Stealth' system which allows the United States to build manned and unmanned aircraft which cannot be intercepted successfully using existing antiaircraft defense systems." We are actively applying this technology to build a number of military aircraft, and these programs are extremely promising. As is known, according to the designs of the Pentagon strategists, the military aircraft that are being created within the framework of these programs, including strategic bombers, will be able to penetrate "unnoticed" all enemy warning and observation systems.

Brown said that active work in this sphere had been going on for 3 years under conditions of strict secrecy which will remain in force in the future, too.

The chief of the Pentagon was here attempting to present this new leap in the arms race almost as a "colossal instrument of peace" and has hypocritically asserted that it allegedly does not run counter to the provisions of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty.

Brown also denied that the announcement of the new program was of political significance and timed to coincide with the beginning of the election struggle for the presidency between Carter and Reagan, who has in recent time sharply criticized the present proprietor of the White House for the insufficient tempo of his military preparations.

Meanwhile, as the New York TIMES notes, the reports appearing recently in the press on the secret developments of new types of weaponry are being seen by certain members of the U.S. Congress "as an attempt by the Carter administration to answer the criticism of the Republican presidential candidate Reagan, who asserts that the Democrats have not done enough to strengthen the defense might of the country." In other words, during the "race for the presidency" the candidates are "competing" in their devotion to the insane arms race.

Perry, under secretary of defense, who also spoke at the press conference, said that for a number of years the United States had been developing a so-called technology of "penetration" which reduces the effectiveness of radar and other instruments used in antiaircraft defense systems. This technology had already partially been used in the design of certain reconnaissance aircraft, and then afterward in the design of cruise missiles. After it became clear in 1977 that this technology could be used in the design of the most varied types of machines, including manned aircraft, allocations for this program were increased roughly tenfold.

The participants in the press conference declined to comment on reports that two aircraft of the new type had crashed during tests, or to announce any technical details and timetable for the new technology to go into service.

The statements by Brown and other Pentagon chiefs on U.S. military programs show that the creation of new types of weapons should be viewed in the context of the new nuclear doctrine drawn up by the Carter administration and formulated in Presidential Directive 59--a doctrine which has come into being through Washington's desire to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union at all costs. These dangerous designs also show that the Washington administration has embarked on a course of putting pressure on the USSR in all spheres, including the threat of being the first to use nuclear weapons, as its chief method of carrying on international affairs.

IZVESTIYA HITS OBSTRUCTIONIST TACTICS OF NATO, PRC AT GENEVA

ID221527 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Levonov article: "To Justify the Peoples' Aspirations"]

[Text] The routine annual Disarmament Committee session ended recently in Geneva. It was held in two stages and lasted about 5 months. The attention paid to the committee's work this year was especially great: The world public expected that, despite the opposition of militarist circles in the United States and the NATO countries, the session would make progress in resolving the tasks facing the committee.

The interest in the committee's work was also prompted by the fact that, for the first time in the committee's existence, the PRC sent a delegation to the session. Thus all the nuclear states met at the negotiating table. Moreover, the preceding talks and debates both within and outside the committee framework, especially regarding the initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union, had created a good basis for progress on curbing the arms race.

Unfortunately, it became clear right from the first days of the session's work that the delegations of the United States and certain of its NATO allies, and also Beijing's representatives had certainly not gone to Geneva for businesslike talks. They tried to foist on the committee participants a discussion of the so-called "Afghanistan issue," to divert attention from the consideration of urgent tasks and to drag the members into a sterile debate. To the same end they provoked a protracted discussion of minor procedural and organizational questions, which could not help affecting the results of the session.

The situation in the committee deteriorated particularly badly in March, when China's representative became chairman. Disregarding the established rules, he circulated as a document a Beijing-inspired letter from a Pol Pot supporter, thereby seeking to block the consideration of the SRV's request for its delegation to take part in the committee's working during the consideration of the questions of banning chemical weapons.

This obstructionist line was rebuffed by the socialist and nonaligned countries, which pitted against it their own principled stance. They advocated that, in an international situation of increased complexity, the committee fulfill, through constructive businesslike talks, the main task confronting it--achieving concrete results in curbing the arms race and in disarmament. With cogent facts at their fingertips the representatives of the USSR and the socialist and nonaligned countries demonstrated just who is really responsible for the worsened international situation, for the revived cold war spirit and for foisting on mankind another dangerous spiral of the arms race.

The speeches of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum and other party and state documents, and also the Warsaw Pact states' May (1980) declaration were an invaluable help in the work of the delegations really seeking to curb the arms race. They precisely reflect the unshakable will for disarmament of the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries and contain specific proposals indicating realistic ways to achieve that goal.

The persistent efforts of the USSR, the other socialist countries and many nonaligned states aimed at ensuring that the committee fulfilled the tasks entrusted to it eventually produced results. Thus, in particular, it was possible to cut the Gordian knot of procedural and organizational questions tied during the first months of the committee's work. It was precisely thanks to this that work proceeded under more normal conditions during the second stage of the committee session (June-August)--lovers of anti-Soviet squabbles [klyauzy] had been discouraged from dredging them up at the working sessions.

Nonetheless, the talks in the four working groups, set up to deal with specific disarmament issues, showed the lack of readiness on the part of Western countries and Beijing for real steps in the right direction. On all the questions on the agenda the Soviet Union, the socialist countries and the nonaligned states, which made constructive proposals, were on one side, while the Western countries and Beijing, which was, as a rule, implicitly supported by Pakistan, were on the other.

It is common knowledge that the most urgent issue of our time is the prevention of nuclear war, the curbing of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament. More than a year ago the Soviet Union and the socialist countries submitted to the Disarmament Committee a proposal for ending the production of all types of nuclear weapons and gradually reducing stockpiles of them until they are completely eliminated. This was widely supported by the nonaligned states. However, it was opposed by the Western nuclear powers and Beijing. As a result a completely absurd situation was created: The main multilateral organ for disarmament talks is not discussing this most acute and urgent problem.

Exactly the same thing happened on the issue of banning the creation of new types and systems of mass-destruction weapons still more dangerous, lethal and destructive than existing types and systems. Once again the Soviet Union, the socialist countries and many nonaligned countries persistently urged the committee to get down to discussing this issue but were unable to achieve this because of opposition by the NATO and Beijing representatives.

It had seemed that, with the arrival on the committee of Beijing's representatives, the necessary conditions had been created for a comprehensive discussion of the question of a complete and general ban on nuclear weapons tests, something advocated dozens of times by the UN General Assembly. The group of nonaligned countries on the Disarmament Committee suggested creating a special working group and were supported by the socialist states. However, here too the Western nuclear powers and Beijing's representatives said an emphatic "no." The list of similar instances could be continued.

The duplicity of the NATO countries' leaders and the Chinese hegemonists was also displayed on the question of banning chemical weapons. During its discussion they used the Western press fabrications about instances of the use of chemical weapons that have allegedly taken place in Afghanistan, Kampuchea and Laos in order to justify the expansion of the production of chemical armaments in the NATO member countries. While they flatly rejected the proposals of the socialist and nonaligned states, the Western countries' delegations themselves put forward no specific proposals whatever. And Beijing's delegation still continued to repeat the standard anti-Soviet incantations, which collapsed like a house of cards at the first serious examination.

Nonetheless, we are entitled to regard the results of the committee's work this year as, on the whole, positive. It was possible to resolutely repel the frontal attack of disarmament's opponents aimed at paralyzing the committee's activity. The true culprits behind the present arms race were exposed in the world public's eyes.

At the same time the socialist countries secured the holding of businesslike talks on specific disarmament issues, and definite progress was made in the discussion of some of them, especially the discussion of a ban on chemical and radiological weapons. It can be hoped that the debates that were held and the socialist countries' new initiatives will promote the success of the committee session in 1981.

Delivering the report at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed: "We will continue to spare no effort to preserve detente and all the good things the seventies have given us, to secure a turn toward disarmament, to support the peoples' right to free and independent development and to cherish and consolidate peace." These words express the vital interests of our world's peoples, who are interested in ensuring that the dangerous arms race is ended and that there really is a turn toward disarmament and lasting and stable peace.

U.S. STARTING 'ARMS RACE IN SPACE' WITH NEW PROGRAMS

ID221023 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Aug 80 p 3

[M. Rostarchuk article: "A Blatant Challenge to the World Community: The Pentagon's Space Ambitions"]

[Text] It has all happened: The monster shark, the disastrous earthquake, the skyscraper conflagration, the giant ape King Kong.... Now it is the turn of space. Big movie business in America and Britain is in the grip of space fever: Space smash hits are orbiting around the movie theaters one after another--"Star Wars," "The Black Hole," "Superman," "Close Encounters of the Third Kind" and many, many more.

They all depict fierce battles between earthmen and earthmen or between earthmen and extraterrestrials or monsters which it is hard even to name. Even James Bond, successful Secret Agent 007 of the British Secret Service, has not avoided space adventures. In "Moonraker," the 12th "Bond" movie, he treats the viewer to the hijacking of a spaceship and a laser gun duel in outer space....

Nonsense? Yes, in general. But here is a curious thing: The movie space battles have a great deal in common with the war--real and therefore suicidal for mankind--that the Pentagon is coldbloodedly planning and preparing. Beginning with the remarkable similarities between the space weapons and ships, the tactics and even the militarist philosophy of the movie heroes and the Pentagon strategists, and ending with the fact that the creators of space movie dope and the weapons dealers expect vast, indeed astronomical profits from the "conquest" of near-earth space.

This is one reason for the fact that the Western press is turning increasingly frequently to the Pentagon's "space scenarios." Thus the American business circles' magazine BUSINESS WEEK, by no means from the viewpoint of movie specialists, has for some months been intensively studying the question of how the United States has once again, as more than once in the past, started a new round of the arms race--this time, the space arms race. The facts collected, the magazine reports, could serve as the starting point for a science fiction "bestseller."

True, in our view it would be more likely to be a documentary movie. After all, as BUSINESS WEEK admits, the United States is now "tirelessly" developing refined new types of weapons which will not only "overturn" the concepts of modern warfare but also "turn outer space into an armed camp." Such are the Pentagon's designs, spoken of quite unambiguously recently by H. Mark, U.S. secretary of the air force: "At present the Pentagon regards near-earth space as a kind of new 'region' where various weapons systems could be deployed."

A few figures: In the last 20 years Washington has appropriated more than \$50 billion for military space projects, and in the budget for the current fiscal year alone American space expenditure will total \$8.2 billion, half of which is earmarked for military purposes.

Another influential magazine, U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, which is close to the U.S. military-industrial complex, tried to supply concrete details of the Pentagon's plans for penetrating space. According to its figures, nearly one-fourth of the space shuttle flights will be for purely military purposes. What purposes?

First and foremost, the shuttle will carry specialists in the servicing and repair of military communications, navigation and reconnaissance satellites. [paragraph continues]

But the main task of the shuttle program is the servicing of long-term stations, some with crews of three to six people and some unmanned, which according to BUSINESS WEEK will form "military bases" orbiting at an altitude of 250 miles.

According to Pentagon calculations these military space stations will, first, make CIA and military intelligence so-called "spy in the sky" operations more flexible; second--and most important--they could be used as "military command centers for directing global military operations."

BUSINESS WEEK reports that the cost of such military space stations will be fantastic: from \$50 million to \$300 million for unmanned and from \$1 billion to \$3 billion for manned stations. That is why aerospace corporations such as Lockheed, Rockwell International, McDonnell Douglas and Martin Marietta, long oriented on the arms race, are prepared to grab for dear life at contracts for the construction of these stations. The stakes are truly astronomical!

The Pentagon boasts that by the end of this century it will create a fleet of two-man military spaceships capable of taking off and landing at conventional airfields and equipped with weapons--including laser weapons--for destroying other countries' satellites and spaceships.

Perry, U.S. under secretary of defense for research and engineering, recently reported to Congress that a contract has been signed for testing a missile intended to destroy "alien" satellites. A "space mine" is also being developed, which will be sent into orbit not far from the "target" and explode on a command from earth. The idea is being entertained of creating a "killer missile" for destroying enemy space devices--it is planned to launch this into space using Minuteman ICBM's.

It is worth making particular mention of laser weapons, since they have long since moved outside not only science fiction books and movies, but even the scientists' laboratories. The so-called laser and beam weapons now being developed in the United States are intended, the New York TIMES writes, for "hitting Soviet ballistic missiles" with "heat" rays and powerful beams of elementary particles.

Finally, let us go on to the Pentagon's most sinister project, which any misanthropic science fiction writer would envy. This is what AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY says about it. In a "Star Wars" fever, the Pentagon is studying the question of sending into a near-earth orbit more than 100 modified giant Minuteman II ICBM's with nuclear warheads. These essentially new ICBM's, named Minuteman IV, will be possible to control from U.S. Air Force early warning orbital space stations. In other words, the Pentagon strategists would like to make use of near-earth space to keep the entire planet under the Damoclean sword of nuclear death.

Of course, in speaking of the American hawks' space ambitions, it is necessary to make allowances for their tendency for self-advertisement and also for the desire to prepare the ordinary taxpayer psychologically for having to pay a lot more.

In developing new types of weapons allegedly as a counterweight to the notorious "Soviet threat," imperialist circles are trying to change in the U.S. favor the equilibrium of strategic nuclear missile might which in effect exists between the USSR and the United States. They would like to discard the principles enshrined in the SALT I and SALT II treaties and the commitments enshrined in other Soviet-American agreements. Washington would also like to forget U.S. commitments under the international treaty on principles governing the activities of states in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, concluded in 1967.

At the same time it could be recalled that the United States is a depository country of that treaty; Article 4 of which makes it incumbent on signatory states not to put into orbit around the earth objects carrying nuclear weapons or other types of mass destruction weapons. So the creation of the Minuteman IV nuclear missile system is clearly contrary to U.S. commitments, and the Pentagon's criminal intentions are a blatant challenge to the world community.

In November 1979 J. Carter made public the new U.S. space program, which provides for an expansion in the Pentagon's plans for using near-earth space to try to acquire strategic nuclear missile superiority over the Soviet Union. The present White House incumbent is thereby pushing the world toward the threshold beyond which, as France's *LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR* magazine noted, irreversible general militarization could begin.

Such are the facts indicating the American administration and U.S. military-industrial complex efforts to extend the arms race into space--despite international treaties signed by Washington, despite all Soviet-American agreements and despite the now universally accepted principle of equal security. And if these efforts are taken in conjunction with Washington's recent actions, in particular the claims which have been voiced openly there to a "leading role in the world"--claims backed up by a record military budget--then the international community is forced to give serious thought to the destiny of peace.

However, it is apposite to recall that there is a substantial difference between James Bond's adventures in orbit, played out skillfully in the illusory world of the cinema, and the criminal plans of the U.S. military-industrial complex: The latter entail a real threat to the existence of the entire civilization of planet Earth.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD221806 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1015 GMT 22 Aug 80

[From the "International Situation: Questions and Answers" program, conducted by (Kazbek Basyev) with the participation of APN political observer Spartak Ivanovich Beglov, Oleg Anichkin and international affairs journalist Genrikh Anatoliyevich Polyakov]

[Excerpts] [(Basyev)] The forthcoming meeting in Madrid of the states which took part in the all-European conference should be an important step on the path of consolidating the process of detente and strengthening friendship between peoples.

Madrid Security Meeting

The socialist countries, and first and foremost the Soviet Union, favor holding the meeting in a businesslike and constructive spirit. It should promote the consolidation of the cause of security of peoples. In this context, making a political decision in Madrid to convene an all-European convention on military detente and disarmament would be of great importance. We asked Spartak Ivanovich Beglov, APN political observer, to talk about how the preparations for the Madrid meeting are proceeding and what specific decisions can be expected from the meeting. Spartak Ivanovich, the floor is yours.

[Beglov] Like the previous similar meeting in Belgrade in 1978, this next meeting of representatives of the 35 states which took part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe follows from the Helsinki accords. Such meetings were arranged in order to provide an opportunity for a regular exchange of opinions on progress in the implementation of the chief propositions of the Final Act adopted at the all-European conference. Diplomats will gather at the Palace of Congresses in Madrid 17 days from now in order to begin a preliminary exchange of opinions on the procedures of the forum. The actual meeting of representatives of the states will start on 11 November.

[(Basyev)] Spartak Ivanovich, many of our listeners--in particular (Nikolay Ivanovich Pledhodko) from the Donbass and (Sergey Petrovich Terentyev) from the Priamurya region--are interested in the light of the current international situation.

[Beglov] First, the general complication of the world situation as a result of the United States' aggressive militarist action in various parts of the world has affected Europe most directly and in a far from positive way. Therefore, the possibility of achieving a turning point in the course of world politics as a whole depends to a great extent on how things progress on our continent. Second, in the light of the tasks posed by the Final Act, the European peoples have been placing particular hopes on extending detente from the political to the military sphere. But it is precisely progress in this sphere that has been blocked to a considerable degree by the Western NATO powers. The propaganda campaign unleashed by the U.S. ruling circles, making use of a distorted version of events in Afghanistan, was clearly aimed at providing a backdated justification for the escalation of the arms race, particularly for action like the Brussels diktat of NATO in December, 1979, concerning deployment in Western Europe of a new generation of U.S. nuclear missiles aimed at the Soviet Union--an action directed at destroying the current balance of power. The presidential directive on the so-called "new U.S. nuclear strategy," just published, clearly implicates Europe as the arena of a limited nuclear war, which is acceptable to the Pentagon, hence the primary purpose of the new U.S. missiles and their ability to cause suicidal consequences for the West Europeans.

Under these conditions, the question of the urgent need to curb the arms race on our continent and to reduce the quantity of inflammable material capable of setting alight the common European home now poses itself fully.

[(Basyev)] Spartak Ivanovich, what specific decisions capable of setting in motion the business of military detente can be expected from the Madrid meeting?

[Beglov] First, it should be said that a number of the Warsaw Pact's initiatives have created favorable conditions for the adoption of such decisions. Back in May 1979 they submitted and this May they once again confirmed, their own proposal for convening a conference on military detente and disarmament. Meanwhile, certain other countries, in particular France, Sweden and Finland, submitted proposals of their own in the same direction, but differing on a number of aspects and details. Consequently, the Madrid meeting is faced with the task of defining the mandate of that conference; that is, the range of questions to be examined there and the procedure for convening it. The peace-loving aspirations of the Warsaw Treaty member countries were expressed especially clearly in the joint declaration they adopted at the meeting of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee in mid-May this year. That was a truly all-embracing program of action to benefit detente, cooperation and disarmament. A substantial improvement in the political atmosphere in Europe was promoted by the initiatives of the Soviet Government in holding meetings with a number of heads of government and state from Western Europe. These allowed the continuation of an important dialogue and the creation of possibilities for talks. This contrasts markedly with the all-enveloping passion with which the U.S. ruling circles have started to step up their pressure in all directions. A contrasting approach to urgent problems in a spirit of good will was also vividly shown in the Soviet Union's proposal to solve, within the framework of Soviet-U.S. talks, the question of medium-range nuclear missiles in organic connection with the U.S. forward-based facilities. As far as the Madrid meeting is concerned, it is all the more appropriate within that framework to continue the discussion of the question of measures to build up trust in Europe, in particular the proposals submitted and confirmed on more than one occasion in more expanded form, by the Soviet Union.

[(Basyev)] Spartak Ivanovich, what other questions may be examined at the Madrid meeting?

[Beglov] Naturally, other aspects of fulfillment of the Helsinki accords will figure in the Madrid meeting, including problems of deepening economic and cultural cooperation, as well as cooperation in the humanitarian sphere.

In each of these fields much has been done in the past few years, and constructive achievements and progress are possible of course, on one condition: that discussion of these issues is accompanied by a corresponding constructive atmosphere. In this context one can only recall the negative precedent of the Belgrade meeting in 1978, when American diplomacy attempted to subordinate the discussions exclusively to its own scenario of psychological warfare against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in the spirit of its well-known claims to some monopolist right to decide for other sovereign states how they should regulate their internal affairs. Broad peaceloving public opinion in Europe is more and more resolutely opposing the attempts by reactionary circles in the United States and other countries of the West to hinder the development of a positive dialogue by all sorts of artificial and simply provocative campaigns against sovereign states.

Under these conditions, the nature of the Madrid meeting, its results and ability to justify the hopes of people will apparently wholly depend this time, too, on how far all its participants feel that degree of great responsibility for the fate of peace which is determined by the present complicated international situation--which is, to a large extent, a turning point.

[[Basyev]] Thank you, Spartak Ivanovich.

Afghan Developments

[[Basyev]] Zoya Mikhaylovna Kuznetsova from Moscow writes that that the April revolution in Afghanistan initiated profound social reforms. Could you please speak in more detail about this? What is the essence of these reforms? The same topic is raised in letters from (Ivan Petrovich Blashchekov) from Suzdal and Sergey Nikolayevich Morozov from Leningrad. We asked international affairs journalist Genrikh Anatoliyevich Polyakov to answer your questions, esteemed comrades. Here he is.

[Polyakov] If I were to briefly summarize events--the development of events--in recent days in Afghanistan, I would say that they were marked by the continuation of the process of profound socioeconomic reforms which the April 1978 revolution initiated in that country. Furthermore, these reforms are proceeding successfully. The present leadership of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, headed by Babrak Karmal, is in command of the situation in the country and is demonstrating its ability to administer it effectively in spite of the numerous fabrications of Afghanistan's enemies.

As we know, the party has set the task of creating on the basis of scientific socialism an Afghan society free of oppression and exploitation of man by man. The mere fact that the April revolution took place in one of the poorest and least developed countries in the world, in a society where semifeudal remnants, medieval notions and superstition are unusually tenacious, where patriarchal tribal traditions are very influential and where about 90 percent of the population are unable to read and write, shows just how difficult this task is. In these conditions it would simply be politically naive to expect an easy destiny for the revolution, which is directing its creative work in the interests of the masses of the people at large.

[[Basyev]] Genrikh Anatoliyevich, we know that the republic's leadership has done quite a lot not just to consolidate what has been achieved but also to develop the onward march of the April revolution.

[Polyakov] The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the country's government have recently implemented a number of serious organizational, socioeconomic, cultural and political measures aimed at eliminating the social relations that existed before the revolution. This package of measures is part of what is called the second stage of the national democratic revolution in Afghanistan. A new stage of democratic land reforms in the interests of the working masses is being prepared. The central and local government service has been reviewed. Unemployment is being eliminated. Justice, law and order are being established. The composition of provincial, urban, regional and district party committees has been strengthened. Party organizations have now embarked on large-scale political work among the masses of the population. Considerable attention is being given to the work of local authorities and to the work of economic enterprises and the state of the economy as a whole, above all agricultural development, which is the main branch of the national economy.

One can cite as an example the fact that the plan for the country's socioeconomic development from March 1980 to March 1981 envisages a 4.4-percent growth in agriculture. New state farms will be set up and the number of agricultural cooperatives will exceed 2,000. It is also planned to open up more than 2,000 hectares of virgin land and to increase the irrigation system on about 15,000 hectares. A conference of rural workers has been held for the first time in this agricultural country. The peasants, clergy, members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, and officials who took part in it called on their fellow countrymen involved in agriculture to make effective use of the various forms of aid provided by the state and to set up volunteer detachments to protect the peaceful labor of village toilers from the piratical sallies of the counterrevolutionaries.

[[Basyev)] So, the defense of the gains of the April revolution remains one of the most important tasks in Afghanistan today, alongside economic tasks. It is no coincidence, therefore that the slogan--all the forces of the party and the people for the struggle against the counterrevolution--adopted by the third plenum of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, is so popular in the country.

[Polyakov] As we know, the third plenum was completely dedicated to the questions of military construction and the struggle against the counterrevolution. There are several vivid examples of the implementation of the plenum's decisions. On 11 August the Kabul NEW TIMES reported that the first 52 members of the PDPA to undergo appropriate military training had been sent to Qondo Province in the north of the country to fight against counterrevolution. Another report says that up to 70 percent of the counterrevolutionary gangs in the same province have been routed and crushed. The frustration of a widespread and farflung conspiracy of external reactionary forces has unquestionably been one of the principal achievements of the second stage of the national democratic revolution.

[[Basyev)] But we know that Afghanistan is a religious country. It is an Islamic state. What new steps have been taken by the republic's leadership in connection with religious freedom?

[Polyakov] Conditions have been established in the country to ensure religious freedom and further measures are being taken. The party and state leadership frequently meet representatives of various groups and sectors of the population, including patriotic Muslim figures, to explain the direction of their revolutionary policy. They are taking specific measures to repair old mosques and to build new ones. A recent report in the Afghan press says that a foundation-laying ceremony for a new congregational mosque was held recently at Qalat in Zabol Province. The cost of building the mosque--about 100,000 afghanis--will be met out of the municipal budget and donations from the town's inhabitants. So this is practical evidence of the respectful policy of the People's Government of Afghanistan toward believers.

[[Basyev)] So, in short, we can say that life itself is disproving the allegations of Western and Beijing propaganda about an unstable situation in Afghanistan?

[Polyakov] There is no doubt that life is completely normal in the country. On the one hand the country is at work and, on the other hand, it is at war. The country is working to improve the economy and overcome great difficulties in this sphere.

It is also beating off the forays of the external counterrevolution. The Afghan people are confident and optimistic about the future. As Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and DRA prime minister, has said, our confidence and optimism are growing stronger from day to day thanks to the selfless and noble internationalist help of the Soviet Union, the other countries of the socialist community, and also all the true friends of Afghanistan, the supporters of progress and peace.

[(Basyev)]Thank you, Genrikh Anatoliyevich. To wind up the broadcast I shall answer some letters from our listeners. (Petr Anatoliyevich Kudryavtsev) from Kaluga in his letter requests that I speak on the Republic of Vanuatu. This young state appeared on the political map of the world on 30 July.

Since 1906 the New Hebrides as they were named by Captain James Cook in honor of the Hebrides Islands off the coast of Scotland had been under the joint colonial control of Great Britain and France. The country is situated in the southwest Pacific Ocean. It covered an archipelago consisting of 80 islands, of which 66 are inhabited. After the declaration of independence on 30 July this year, the Vanuatu Party came to power and its leader Walter Lini became the first prime minister. The new government proclaimed its aim to be the complete elimination of colonial orders and changes in the system of land tenure, taking into account the rights of the native population. Achieving this task after 74 years of joint Anglo-French rule will not be easy. The rebellion of the planters on the Island of Espiritu Santo which erupted over 2 months ago, is proof of this. The rebelling planters, in whose hands more than half the land on Espiritu Santo is concentrated, want to achieve the complete separation of the island from the Republic of Vanuatu.

The Western press has observed several times that certain U.S. circles are behind those involved in the putsch. A U.S. organization, the Phoenix Foundation, is especially active on this island. It was precisely with its active financial aid that the rebellion was organized. The Phoenix Foundation wants to transform Espiritu Santo into a gambling center and tax haven. It is not ruled out that Washington has yet more plans in relation to the island. Everyone knows that during the years of World War II one of the biggest U.S. naval bases was situated there--a base the Pentagon wouldn't mind using again.

Under the pretext of the rebellion, British and French troops were sent to the island. Nonetheless the troops took no specific steps against the rebels and their leader Jimmy Stevens. Then the government turned for help to Papua New Guinea. On 18 August small army units from that country arrived on the Island of Espiritu Santo. In conjunction with police units they arrested more than 60 people taking part in the rebellion. A representative of the Republic of Vanuatu announced that more than 20 of them will be tried and the remainder will be deported. But in the town of Luganville, the administrative center of the island, calm is being preserved.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO DISCUSS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

LD251256 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 25 Aug 80

[By TASS correspondent V. Vasilets]

[Text] New York, 25 Aug, TASS --The UN General Assembly's special session on economic matters opens here today. It will be attended by representative delegations from more than 150 countries.

The international forum has been initiated by the developing countries which remain the object of ruthless exploitation by the imperialist powers.

The economic calculations issued at the UN headquarters portray an alarming picture of the deterioration of the economic position of the young developing countries. The unanimous opinion of experts is that the unequal discriminatory relations imposed by the West in the sphere of international trade, financing and economic cooperation are the main causes of the developing countries' economic difficulties.

The economic order which has been established by the leading imperialist powers and which they try to keep is leading to the soaring of the debts of the developing countries. Thus, by the end of this year, their aggregate debt to the West will exceed 300,000 million dollars. At present some young states spend a half of their export revenue to pay interest on debts.

Having found themselves in bondage, they have to curtail their own economic construction programs. In result, as is pointed out by the UN secretary-general's report prepared for the session, almost 850 million people in the developing countries now live in dire poverty, suffer from hunger and diseases, and are homeless and jobless.

The UN international development strategy for the eighties, the draft of which is to be discussed at the session, sets the aim of establishing a just international economic order. As is emphasized in the document, inequality in economic relations has now become the main obstacle to the progress of the developing countries.

The UN draft points out that for the establishment of a just international economic order it is essential to achieve concrete progress on the way towards general and complete disarmament which will make it possible to release considerable additional resources for social and economic development.

The session is also to discuss a program of global talks on economic matters. The talks are to be held in the course of 1981. The developing countries which suggested the talks strive to secure that the West assume concrete obligations to eliminate discrimination and diktat in economic relations and to broaden real financial and technical aid. However, the leading capitalist countries continue holding the stand which B. Mishra (India), chairman of the Group of 77, described as the course towards keeping and consolidating the present unjust and exploitative economic order.

SOMALIA BERBERA AGREEMENT EXPANDS U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE

LD240210 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] The Western news agencies report the United States and Somalia have initialled an agreement on placing the Somali military base in Berbera and the various military facilities in Somalia's capital, Mogadishu, at the disposal of the United States Navy and Air Force. Aleksandr Mikhaylov comments:

The British OBSERVER says the Pentagon has obtained an estimated \$580 million for expanding its military presence in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf area, from the Diego Garcia Island to Mombasa and Nairobi in Kenya, Berbera in Somalia and Muscat in Oman.

All these bases are to serve as strongholds for the American rapid deployment force, an interventionist corps meant for acting on any part of the globe. According to the newspaper Washington POST, the United States views its military presence in Somalia as particularly important because the country adjoins oil rich areas.

The United States-Somali military cooperation is giving rise to particular concern among the African public in the light of the unsolved conflict in the Horn of Africa.

It's common knowledge that the Somali authorities have not renounced territorial claims on the neighboring nations, Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti. Somali troops have committed acts of aggression against Ethiopia more than once. The Ethiopian Government has made clear and fair proposals on restoring peace and stability in the Horn of Africa. These proposals are based on respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of borders of the parties concerned. However, they have failed to find understanding in Mogadishu, the same as the initiatives put forward by the Organization of African Unity, OAU.

Observers are calling attention to the reports that in exchange for the United States' right to use Somalia's military facilities, the country will get economic and military aid, including missiles, totalling more than \$100 million. The ASSOCIATED PRESS reports that the United States has no guarantees that Somalia will not use this aid for promoting its campaign aimed at annexing from neighboring Ethiopia the province of Ogaden, Ethiopia's sovereignty over which has just been reaffirmed by an OAU commission established for resolving the conflict between Somalia and Ethiopia.

Somalia's approach to these events runs counter to the interests of independent Africa and promotes the interests of those who want to split African unity and frustrate the African people's struggle for true independence. The Somali Government is largely responsible for all this.

'Great Threat to Peace'

LD240222 Moscow TASS in English 1754 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Washington, 23 Aug, TASS--An agreement between the United States and Somalia was signed here. Under the agreement the USA will be able to use military bases in the territory of that African country in exchange for the delivery of arms to the regime of Mohamed Siad Barre and in exchange for rendering military-economic aid to it. Observers view this as a dangerous new step in Washington's plans to encircle the Indian Ocean by its bases and to create beachheads in the oil-rich areas of the world and to put under its control the transportation of this valuable energy raw material.

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UNITED STATES & CANADA

As for many millions of dollars worth of arms which Washington is to deliver to Somalia as a payment for the bases, they will be used, in the opinion of the press, for the satisfaction of Mogadishu's territorial claims upon neighbouring countries, Ethiopia in the first place. In this connection hardly anyone is comforted by proofless statements by a spokesman of the U.S. State Department about the ostensibly defensive character of the agreement and that the arms are also to be used by Somalia exclusively for defence purposes.

The deal with Somalia is also viewed as a far-reaching step aimed at further heightening tension in the area of the Horn of Africa and at exerting pressure on independent Ethiopia. Thus, when announcing that the agreement was reached, a State Department spokesman at the same time stated that the USA had no plans for the return of its ambassador to the capital of Ethiopia.

Having denounced the military cooperation between the USA and Somalia, the charge d'affaires ad interim of Ethiopia to the USA, Demeke, emphasized that that collusion constitutes a great threat to peace and security in the Indian Ocean area. He pointed out that the U.S. Government should know well that Somalia has always sought to annex the territories of neighbouring states, mainly, Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti. Demeke said that the arms received from Washington will be undoubtedly used against those countries.

'Promises, Blackmail, Dangerous Game'

LD222330 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1535 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 22 Aug (TASS)--TASS commentators Vladimir Korochantsev and Gennadiy Tapalsyev write:

An attack on the security and independence of the countries of Africa--there is no other way of viewing the U.S.-Somali agreement reached in Washington which puts military bases on Somalia's territory at the disposal of the Pentagon. As a result of this agreement the United States has acquired a new bridgehead of aggression on African soil. It is directed against, among other things, all of independent Africa, where the U.S. administration is aspiring to expand the infamous 'arc of instability' invented by Brzezinski.

Having gained access to the Somali military installations, the United States is by this very fact completing the realization of plans to secure bases for the gendarme "quick reaction forces" formed by Washington for "lightning operations" in the region of the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea to suppress the liberation struggle of the peoples of Africa. It is also surrounding the entire African continent with a network of military bases. In Washington they do not hide the fact that the deal with Mogadishu occupies a prominent place in the realization of the global aggressive intentions of U.S. imperialism, intended to secure for U.S. monopolies the undivided exploitation of the natural resources of the peoples of Africa and the Near and Middle East.

In compromising its sovereignty, the Somali leadership is evidently forgetting African wisdom: "Once a goat is in the belly of a leopard, it won't escape."

In fact, it has assumed the **unenviable role** of accomplice of American expansionism, its ally in the offensive against independent Africa. The "embrace" of the transatlantic hegemonists promises the Somali people not progress but dependence.

The agreement in question also has another aspect. In exchange for the "courtesy of the junior ally," Washington has, by all accounts, contracted to grant it wide-ranging military and economic aid. It is no secret to anybody that shipments of American weapons serve the implementation of the chauvinistic plan for the creation of a "greater Somalia" at the expense of the territory of its neighbors, since Mogadishu's ruling circles continue to stick to their territorial claims.

In stoking up tension in the region in the context of a general lack of a settlement of the situation in the Horn of Africa, the American imperialists clearly hope to warm their hands by kindling a new military conflict in this explosive region.

In this connection, one can only agree with the opinion of the JOURNAL DE ANGOLA that countries which concede part of their territory to the United States for imperialist military bases merely play into the hands of forces that find it advantageous to weaken and split Africa and to hinder its struggle for genuine independence. The African peoples have a choice, stresses the Angolan paper: either to resist imperialist pressure with courage, or to permit their leaders to become puppets in the hands of Western politicians, whose one desire is to continue the exploitation of peoples.

On analyzing the agreement worked out in Washington, the question one cannot help asking is: Behind the dangerous U.S. maneuvers in Africa, does there not lurk an attempt to turn Africans against Africans and to fashion a semblance of a military alliance to counteract the efforts of the Organization of African Unity to **solve** the burning problems of development of the countries of the region on the basis of independence and progress? With promises and blackmail Africans are being drawn into a dangerous game which runs counter to their fundamental interests.

'FAILURE' OF BUSH VISIT TO PRC NOTED

LD251742 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 25 Aug 80

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vladimir Sidorov and Yevgeniy Osipovskiy]

[Text] The Republican U.S. vice-presidential candidate George Bush has returned to the United States from his trip to China. He is to meet with party leader Ronald Reagan today, who is, of course, the Republican presidential nominee. Bush is to brief Reagan, UPI reports, on the results of his talks with the Chinese leadership. In a press conference on arrival in Los Angeles, Bush described his conversations in Beijing as "just an exchange of views." For its part the Chinese side has declared that the talks were a failure. One is prompted to ask what displeased them in Beijing. After all, during his trip Bush was at pains to display to the Chinese the pearls of anti-Sovietism embodied in the Republican Party platform.

The explanation to all this is that while Bush was in Beijing his boss Reagan declared that if he wins the November presidential election he will immediately resume relations between the United States and Taiwan. We should recall that these were broken off in January 1979 when diplomatic relations with China were established.

JACK ANDERSON EXPOSE ON PLAN TO ATTACK IRAN CITED

LD221936 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] San Francisco, 22 Aug, TASS--The newspaper San Francisco CHRONICLE published another article by the well-known American observer Anderson who gives details of the plan of armed invasion of Iran, sanctioned by President Carter.

According to the observer, the primary invasion target is Kharq Island in the Persian Gulf, as well as some of the southern Iranian oil fields. "Not long after U.S. hostages were seized in Iran", Anderson points out, "various alternate plans were prepared" of attacking Kharq Island.

Anderson writes that Carter took a decision in winter to reactivate those plans with a view to carrying out a direct armed invasion of Iran. The author enumerates several measures, taken on the White House's instructions, which cannot but be qualified as direct preparations for an attack on that sovereign country.

Anderson writes that Carter made a secret decision last February to shift a spy satellite to cover the Iranian regions close to Kharq Island. In June the satellite began transmitting detailed photos which are needed for the invasion preparations.

Anderson writes that recently, 500 airforce personnel were transferred to Egypt in the frameworks of the plan. They were followed by a squadron of F-4 fighter-bombers which began "training exercises" with the Egyptian Airforce.

The article points out that a special logistics force has been deployed at the U.S. base on Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. At least six container ships were secretly loaded at Wilmington, North Carolina, with equipment for ground forces. "This logistical force could sail to a designated Persian Gulf area port in about five days", Anderson quotes a secret memorandum to President Carter.

Anderson point out that the plan calls for four carrier task forces in the Indian Ocean. He indicates that two have already arrived, one is in the Mediterranean ready to move quickly through the Suez Canal, a fourth can reach the Persian Gulf in time for the operation scheduled for mid-October.

Anderson states that if the hostages are not released by the beginning of the presidential elections in the United States, the President is going to order implementation of the invasion plan.

Boost Reelection Prospects

LD232047 Moscow TASS in English 1838 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] San Francisco, 23 Aug, TASS--U.S. observer Jack Anderson published in the newspaper San Francisco CHRONICLE another article from the series of materials devoted to the plan for an invasion of Iran. The plan was sanctioned by President Carter.

As is clear from the article, the present occupant of the White House for the sake of his selfish political interests is prepared not only to sacrifice the U.S. hostages for whom he takes so much "care" in words but also to put in jeopardy the destiny of the people of the region.

Jack Anderson writes that the secret soundings by the President's favourite pollster, Pat Caddell, show a national crisis would produce a rally-round-the flag reaction which would boost his re-election prospects. This is the real reason, in the opinion of insiders, that Carter has ordered preparations for an invasion of Iran in the middle of October this year on the threshold of the presidential elections in the USA.

The article says further that, a year ago, the President's popularity plummeted. However, shortly after the seizure of the U.S. hostages, accused of espionage, in Iran, which was a direct consequence of Carter's support for the overthrown shah, the President who speculated on the "patriotism" of Americans managed to considerably rectify his shaken position. When Carter's popularity slipped down again he found a "saving move" by undertaking a military action against Iran ostensibly for the purpose of freeing the hostages. The action is known to have ended in utter failure.

Jack Anderson emphasizes that the polls indicate that a new attack on Iran would make Carter an overnight hero and send his popularity soaring.

Kulik Commentary

LD251242 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Our commentary at this time has been prepared by analyst Sergey Kulik of the Soviet news agency TASS.

The United States is still building up military presence in the Persian and Oman gulfs to threaten Iran. In commenting on the entry of American landing vessels with 1,800 Marines on board into the Gulf of Oman, Iranian President Bani-Sadr has said it is part of the Washington administration's plan for all out attack on Iran. Now, said the president, the United States is getting ready to invade Iran. These apprehensions have (?been supported) with alarming reports from Washington. The well-known observer Jack Anderson has exposed another White House plan for invading Iran. With reference to eye witnesses he said that in the framework of the plan an armada of warships and aircraft have been concentrated in the Persian Gulf and are waiting for Carter's order to invade. At the same time the United States is preparing rear springboards, in particular in Saudi Arabia and Pakistan, to spurt on to Iran.

Like the punitive operation that was a failure last April the invasion scheduled for October has the false pretext of freeing the American hostages. But it is obvious the White House realizes that it will never be able to free them with the help of adventurist actions. It is attempting to gain political capital in the election campaign and is playing up the hostages problem to pursue hegemonistic policies towards Iran. The would-be adventure in Iran is (?rooted) into Brzezinski's doctrines. They proclaim the Indian Ocean a zone of American vital interests and justify direct military interference in the affairs of any country in the region should there be a threat to American interests.

Never before has American military presence been built up in the Indian Ocean on such a wide scale, and never before has the Pentagon spent so much on the building of bases on Diego Garcia and in Oman, Kenya and Somalia. It seems the United States hopes to gain a foothold in the Indian Ocean to pursue a gunboat policy there. The adventure against Iran is yet another symptom of the danger that will hang over the independent countries in the Indian Ocean area if no reliable barrier is set before the hegemonistic ambitions of Washington.

EVALUATION OF ABORTED IRAN RAID REPORTED

LD250826 Moscow TASS in English 1741 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Washington, 24 Aug, TASS--The Carter administration is speeding up preparations for a new armed invasion of Iran to be started, according to news analyst Jack Anderson, shortly before the presidential election in the United States. A part of a secret report by a special commission of the Pentagon formed to look into the causes of the failure of the April military raid against Iran has been published here. The commission recommends to bring under single command the so called "antiterrorism forces" attached to each service of the armed forces. The U.S. TV company CBS points out that the purpose of the move is to ensure a more rapid and efficient planning of the future operation. The Joint Chiefs of Staff are to set up a special body to coordinate the plans of action of those forces. An official spokesman for the Pentagon T. Ross underlined that it was a "top priority task". The disclosed part of the report mentions only the initial stage of the armed raid of April 25. In this connection ASSOCIATED PRESS recalls that at the advanced stages of the operations there was to be an airlift of 90 commandos from the Iranian desert to the assembly point 80 km from Tehran. From there the raiders were to be taken by trucks to the building of the U.S. Embassy in the Iranian capital. The newspaper Washington POST reports today that the armed raid was not to be limited to the evacuation of the embassy personnel. The newspaper writes that at the second and third stages it was envisaged to attack targets on the territory of Iran. Those plans had to be abandoned only because of the technical fault--the failure of the helicopters at the desert site. Jack Anderson writes in the newspaper San Francisco CHRONICLE that the choice of the date for the second incursion has been prompted by J. Carter's desire to improve his standing on the eve of the presidential election.

WASHINGTON 'EMBARRASSED' AT SOUTH KOREAN DEVELOPMENTS

LD221455 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Aug 80 p 3

[D. Kitayev 'Rejoinder' article: "Nobody to Blame"]

[Text] Developments in South Korea are currently causing embarrassment in Washington. After all, the way is being cleared in Seoul for the military dictator Chon Tu-hwan to become president. The Seoul leadership asked the civilian President Choe Kyu-ha to resign, which he did on 16 August. Two previous presidential candidates preferred to abandon their intentions, while a third--Kim Tae-chung--is currently being tried by a military tribunal "for incitement to rebellion." Washington is not overjoyed at the prospect of sending a telegram of congratulations to "the butcher of Kwangju," General Chon. And it is more than just a matter of Washington rhetoric about human rights, with the observance of which the military dictator's name is not remotely associated. It is a question of something a little more serious: The instability of the present clique's position and the danger of a new eruption of popular anger. For this reason Washington is for the time being ostentatiously disassociating itself from Chon Tu-hwan: According to a New York TIMES report, "officials" consider it necessary to "keep their distance from Chon." Nevertheless it has no choice but to recognize the butcher or pull its troops out of the South Korean Peninsula. But the main thing is that the Americans have nobody but themselves to blame for the present situation. After all, it was the Pentagon which armed the South Korean Army and the CIA which helped the South Korean security services to stifle the opposition. General Chon could scarcely have come to power today without U.S. "aid" and credits.

ALLEGED U.S. , EGYPTIAN AID TO AFGHAN REBELS CALLED 'INTERFERENCE'

Report by Pakistani Paper

LD251052 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Islamabad, 24 Aug, TASS--The United States and Egypt have signed an agreement on supporting the Afghan counterrevolution in its struggle against the legitimate Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The newspaper NAWA-I-WAQT reports today that in accordance with the agreement, the As-Sadat government undertook to supply anti-Afghan groupings with anti-aircraft missiles, machine guns and portable grenade-launchers. In return, the Carter administration will sell modern American arms to Egypt. The report of the Pakistani newspaper indicates that Washington and its Middle East satellites intend to go on interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and conducting their subversive activities against the legitimate Government of the DRA.

Ponomarev Commentary

LD252328 Moscow TASS in English 2304 GMT 25 Aug 80

["Arming Afghan Counter-Revolutionaries" --TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 25 August, TASS--TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The United States is turning to more open forms of armed interference in the domestic affairs of the Afghan people, expanding the undeclared war on the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The Pakistani newspaper NAWA-I-WAQT wrote last Sunday that the United States and Egypt signed an agreement on direct aid to the Afghan counter-revolutionaries. In line with the agreement, Egypt will supply Afghan bandits, mercenaries and terrorists with small arms, anti-aircraft missiles and grenade launchers. As "compensation", As-Sadat will receive from Washington some types of modern American weapons.

The Afghan Government drew attention of the world public in its recent statement to the expansion of foreign interference in the DRA's domestic affairs. The statement stressed that leaders of some Western countries openly declare in favour of increasing aid to Afghan counter-revolutionaries, and that it is now possible to talk with confidence about the beginning of direct large-scale arms deliveries. The American-Egyptian agreement is another evidence of the expansion of such interference. This is also confirmed by an exhibition, which opened in Kabul last week, of samples of modern foreign-made weapons captured from counter-revolutionary gangs. Among them are chemical grenades and chemical smoke puff charges bearing markings "Made in USA", "Made in China", "Made in Egypt".

Internal and external counter-revolution stops at nothing in order to push Afghanistan off from the noncapitalist path of development it chose, from building a new just society. The enemies of the Afghan revolution are particularly enraged by the high socio-political activity of the DRA population. "The first in the country's history...." Many socio-economic and political measures in Afghanistan are started today with these words. The first national congress of teachers and medical workers, the first national conference of representatives of the Moslem clergy, composed of 320,000 people, were held in the country.

The DRA Government is working out foundations of the first, truly democratic trade union legislation. A possibility of increasing wages of workers engaged in production is being studied.

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In line with the plan of the DRA's economic and social development for 1979-83, it is envisaged to spend three fourths of the national income for increasing living standards.

Counter-revolutionaries and mercenaries continue to commit crimes on Afghan soil, but they are not able to reverse the historical process. Guided by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Afghan people is confidently building a new life. Modern dwellings are built for working people and servicemen, schools, hospitals, kindergartens and creches, clubs, cinemas and recreation zones, and new mosques are set up. Internal and external counterrevolutionaries hold on to the old, feudal and pre-feudal orders and reactionary religious-tribal traditions, trying to keep the Afghan population imprisoned by the grim medieval traditions. Beside themselves with anger, they murder teachers, doctors, intellectuals and mullahs, they burn down schools, hospitals and mosques. But neither American, nor Chinese nor Egyptian weapons will help them regain lost privileges and turn Afghanistan into a stronghold of American imperialism.

INCREASING NUMBER OF AFGHAN YOUTHS JOIN COMBAT UNITS

LD251214 Moscow TASS in English 1202 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Kabul, 25 Aug, TASS--In response to the appeal by the 3rd plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan "all the forces of the party and the people to the struggle against the counter-revolution", the youth of Afghanistan is joining the detachments for the defence of the revolution. These days a hundred more young inhabitants of Kabul, members of the Democratic Organization of the Afghan Youth, stated their wish to join combat detachments. Addressing the volunteers, the first secretary of the central leadership of the Democratic Organization of the Afghan Youth, B. Giyasi, said that the defence of the revolution was a sacred duty of every young Afghan, especially if one was a member of the Democratic Organization of the Afghan Youth.

Detachments for the defence of the revolution formed in many provinces of the country are conducting successful operations against the hirelings of imperialism and reaction. BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY reports today that in Paktia Province the detachments of young volunteers, members of the Democratic Organization of the Afghan Youth, routed, together with the security forces, a big gang of terrorists sent in from abroad. During the operation four bandits were killed, and others--arrested.

INDIAN PUBLIC ANGRY AT U.S. ATTEMPTS 'TO FAN ANTI-SOVIETISM'

LD231404 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, 23 Aug, TASS--The Indian public is indignant at the incessant attempts of American special services to use U.S. official representations in India to fan up anti-Soviet propaganda, to undermine traditional Indian-Soviet friendship.

As is reported by the Indian "central news service" today, one of such attempts was made in Madras a few days ago. Staff-members of the American Consulate tried to organize there the show of films with gross fabrications against the Soviet Union and the Afghan Revolution. But the representatives of the youth organizations of the city thwarted that provocative venture.

The Indian public demands that an end be put to attempts of CIA agents, who act under the guise of staff-members of the American Embassy and consulates in Delhi, Madras, Calcutta and other cities, to use India in dirty aims of anti-Soviet propaganda. The local press rightfully considers such actions as gross interference into India's internal affairs.

MASAYOSHI ITO VISITS BANGKOK; SUPPORT FOR POL POT FORCES HIT

ID252214 Moscow TASS in English 2130 GMT 25 Aug 80

["Visit With Unseemly Aims"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 25 Aug, TASS--TASS news analyst Vasilii Kharkov writes:

The Foreign Minister of Japan Masayoshi Ito, who started today his official visit to Bangkok, has had a meeting with the Prime Minister of Thailand Prem Tinsulanona. As is clear from reports of foreign news agencies, discussed during the negotiations, that were held, were not much questions of bilateral Japanese-Thai relations as the so-called "Kampuchean problem". The Japanese foreign minister yet on the eve of his visit declared Tokyo's desire to play, as he said, "a more active role in realization of measures pertaining to Kampuchea". This means that Japan, following Beijing and Washington, intends to make its "contribution" to further aggravation of the seats of tension in the Indochina Peninsula.

As one is to judge by the stand, expounded by the Japanese minister to the Thai leaders, Tokyo proposed to Thailand and some other ASEAN member-countries "joint actions" in fanning up an anti-Kampuchean campaign.

Judging by Ito's pronouncements, Japan is ready to undertake vigorous international actions in order to preserve at the United Nations the seat of Pol Pot butchers who represent nobody.

The Japanese authorities which continue maintaining close relations with the Pol Pot men, play the unseemly role of supporters of these criminals who killed and tortured three million Kampucheans. In the course of the visit, the Japanese foreign minister reportedly intends to visit in the area of the Thai-Kampuchean frontier "Kampuchean refugee camps" bossed by Pol Pot bandits. This is an extra proof how far goes Tokyo by following in the footsteps of its Chinese and American allies in conducting a hostile course towards the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

India's recent recognition of the Heng Samrin government as the only legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people and the establishment of diplomatic relations with it has led to a broad response among developing countries. The enemies of People's Kampuchea cannot but see how grows and strengthens the international prestige of the young republic which is successfully healing the grave wounds inflicted by the genocide regime. And they undertake really violent attacks in a bid to retard this objective process.

On the threshold of the session of the U.N. General Assembly they seek to deliberately create new obstacles to prevent the People's Republic of Kampuchea from taking its legitimate place at the United Nations. Japan now also joins actively this campaign. Beijing and Washington discredited themselves to too a great extent by direct links and broad support for the Pol Pot henchmen, [as received] and, therefore, they put to the forefront Tokyo which seemingly is not against taking upon itself the role of a travelling agent of the American-Chinese alliance.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF GIEREK 24 AUG SPEECH ON WORK STOPPAGES

LD251238 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] A speech by Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has been transmitted on Polish central television. In it he stressed that the contents and the decisions of the Central Committee plenum correspond to the importance of the situation and to a sense of the most profound responsibility for Poland's destinies. He noted that at the Central Committee plenum many comrades, including himself, analyzed the key problems stemming from the situation in the country in a critical and self-critical manner. Gierek said that it had been decided to convene the fifth Central Committee plenum and to subject all these problems to profound and exhaustive analysis, in order to discover the reasons for the serious political and economic crisis which Poland is presently experiencing.

There is no more pressing question and no more important obligation, Gierek continued, than to extricate the country from the difficult position and to restore the normal rhythm of work and public life. We were unanimous, Gierek declared, that the removal of the causes for public discontent and the restoration of the atmosphere of mutual trust which accompanied us in our work in the post-December years were the principal conditions for the achievement of this aim.

Gierek went on to note that at the eighth congress the party planned to achieve economic balance over the next few years and to raise the efficiency of the country's economy. However, the program for meeting these targets, which was submitted by the government, failed to receive public support.

Under these conditions, Gierek said, we had to make operational corrections in this program. Gierek made a number of proposals on this question in his television address 1 week ago. Gierek stressed that the pledges which have already been adopted in relation to the conditions of life and work of collectives must be fulfilled, although this will be difficult. This will require substantial changes in economic plans for the coming period. We, he declared, will go further in restricting capital investment and we will change the structure of production from the viewpoint of satisfying urgent social requirements. Together with the United Peasants Party we are taking steps to stimulate and increase agricultural production, Gierek noted.

Gierek noted that work stoppages had taken place at a number of enterprises, including those in industrial centers along the coast. This was increasing the country's material losses with every passing day.

Gierek went on to say that the government would also draft a complete and detailed program for reforms in the system of management of the national economy and submit it for approval by the Central Committee. This draft would then be submitted for discussion by deputies of the Sejm this fall.

Gierek dwelt on questions relating to the organization of trade unions. The approaching congress of Polish trade unions, he stated, should be a representative forum of Polish working people. It should take decisions about the role, place and form of trade union activities, in which genuine defense of the working people's interests would always have to be the principal function.

Touching on changes in the composition of the party's leading organs, Gierek noted that the changes affected primarily those leaders who were responsible for the economy of the country and for other important spheres of party and state work. Gierek noted that the Central Committee appointed to these responsible posts comrades who had already pointed out the growing difficulties and had tried to overcome them.

In meeting the feelings and wishes of the working class and the entire people, our party rejects everything that checks the development of the country and creates a source of tension. He expressed confidence that society would show complete support for the measures outlined by the party.

Gierek stressed in particular that only a socialist Poland could be an independent state with secure borders and international prestige. Only socialism can secure the interests of the state and the nation today. We will resolutely defend and guard these principled values, Gierek stressed.

In conclusion, Gierek said that it is now a question of the most important issues affecting all Poles. We must get our country out of the present crisis together. We must improve and change a lot, gradually resolve economic problems, develop democracy, intensify the atmosphere of mutual respect and joint actions in spite of shortcomings and mistakes, which have occurred for many reasons. Our people have achieved a great deal in all spheres of life. We must multiply and defend these achievements. I share the opinion expressed in various circles of society that nobody has the right to jeopardize the country's destiny and nullify the hope of a better future. We Poles have on several occasions displayed our political maturity. Today this maturity is extremely necessary, Gierek declared.

TASS Report

ID251244 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1124 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Aug (TASS)--Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has underlined that there "is no more pressing question and no more important duty than the task of getting the country out of the difficult situation and reestablishing the normal rhythm of work and social life."

Speaking yesterday at a PZPR Central Committee plenum, Edward Gierek, as the PAP agency reports, noted that during the discussion at the plenum "sharp and painful but just words were said about our mistakes, inconsistencies and lagging behind, vacillations and weaknesses." "We have decided," he said, "to convene in the near future the fifth plenum of the PZPR Central Committee in order to analyze deeply and thoroughly all these problems and reveal all the sources, without exception, of the serious political and economic crisis which our country is experiencing."

The plenum was unanimous, Edward Gierek went on, that the basic condition for reestablishing normal life was the removal of the causes of public dissatisfaction and the restoration of an atmosphere of mutual trust.

The speaker recalled that even at the 8th PZPR Congress the need for improving economic policy was acknowledged. "We anticipated that in the next few years we would achieve a balanced economy and raise the efficiency of our economy. But it turned out that the program for the fulfillment of these tasks, which was put forward by the government, did not have the public's backing."

"In this situation we have had to correct this program operatively, taking into account the demands of the collectives," the PZPR Central Committee first secretary continued. The comprehensive proposals on this question must be carefully prepared, he said.

"The pledges concerning the conditions of life and work of the collectives must be fulfilled, though I must say that this will not be easy," Edward Gierek noted. "This will demand serious changes in the economic plans for the coming period. We shall embark upon the further limitation of capital investments and change the structure of production from the point of view of the need to satisfy the pressing social needs. Together with the United Peasant Party we are taking steps to stimulate and increase agricultural production."

The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee reported that a detailed program including reforms in the system of running the economy was being worked out by the government. The draft of this program, with regard for public opinion, will be submitted for discussion by the Sejm in the autumn of this year following approval by the PZPR Central Committee.

As to the work of the trades unions, Edward Gierek said that in the view of the PZPR Central Committee it was necessary to hold elections for new governing trade unions organs at those enterprises whose collectives consider this necessary. "These elections must be completely democratic, secret and with an unlimited number of candidates. There is no doubt," he added, "that if the authority of people spontaneously put forward recently at certain enterprises turns out to be firm then they will certainly end up in the newly elected trade unions organs."

The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee said that the approaching congress of Polish trade unions "must become a representative forum of the Polish working people. It must adopt decisions concerning the role, place and forms of trade union activity, for which the true protection of the interests of the working people must always be the main function. As early as this year it is necessary to hold a public discussion and present to the Sejm a draft of new regulations governing the trade unions."

Talking about the changes in the composition of the party and government's ruling organs, Edward Gierek said: "We have appointed comrades to these responsible posts who had noticed in their time the growing difficulties and tried to overcome them, but whose voices were not heeded in time."

"Our activities", he went on, "should proceed in an atmosphere of moral rejuvenation, with large demands being made on everyone both at the top and at the bottom, an atmosphere that is practical and of goodwill."

"In meeting public criticism and just demands, misunderstanding should be patiently removed and attacks against the basic principles of our system and party should be rebuffed," continued the PZPR Central Committee first secretary. He emphasized that "only a socialist Poland could be an independent state with stable frontiers and international prestige. Only socialism can effectively secure state and national interests today. We shall decisively defend and protect these main values."

Edward Gierek said that the leadership of the country desires a real expansion in the participation by citizens in the management of the affairs of the enterprises, towns and villages, and of the whole country. "We are prepared to go halfway towards meeting the proposals and demands which have been expressed but we can give no promises which cannot be fulfilled. Neither can we agree with demands which are directed against the fundamentals of the existence of the people and state," he said.

"We must jointly extricate our country from the present crisis," Edward Gierek said. "We must improve and change a lot, gradually solve economic problems, develop democracy and deepen the atmosphere of mutual respect and concerted action. Despite the shortcomings and mistakes which arose for a variety of reasons, our people possess great achievements in all areas. We must multiply and defend these."

[Moscow in Hungarian to Hungary at 1800 GMT on 25 August broadcasts the following version of Gierek's 24 Aug speech:

"Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has taken the stance that the situation in the country must be solved as soon as possible. In his speech on television he (?said) that at the party plenum in Warsaw, [word indistinct] analyzed the reasons for the difficulties which have led to work stoppages. Gierek pointed out the need to restore normal work [word indistinct]. The main condition for this, he said, is to stop the reasons for dissatisfaction in society and to restore the atmosphere of mutual trust. Gierek said that to satisfy urgently the most important social demands the production structure is to be altered. The PZPR together with the United Peasant Party is to take steps to increase agricultural production. [Words indistinct] to work out a comprehensive program to reform the management system of the Polish national economy. Gierek particularly emphasized that only a socialist Polish nation can be an independent state through lasting guarantees, with international respect. Only socialism can effectively ensure the realization of its national and state interests, he said."]

KORNILOV SCORES 'DISTORTING MIRROR OF BOURGEOIS PROPAGANDA'

LD251558 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1524 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 25 Aug--TASS political observer Yuri Kornilov writes:

Attacking the relaxation of tension, the imperialist circles are striving to strengthen their aggressive political course and are on the ideological level inflaming by all possible means the "psychological war" against the countries of socialism.

Having lost any hope of crushing socialism with a "frontal blow," they are trying to undermine it from within, are attempting with the aid of their great propaganda machine to export into the world of socialism anticommunism, nationalism, individualism, and to confuse the public with various forms of false arguments. Yet one further confirmation of this is the propagandist devil's sabbath raised in the West in connection with the situation in the Polish People's Republic.

The essence of the problems which have recently confronted Poland is well known. Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, gave a detailed exposition of it in his speech at yesterday's plenum of the party Central Committee. The Polish leader noted the existence in the country of grave economic problems, a major role in the origin of which belongs to errors in economic policy, along with many objective factors. A strategic course was defined by which the situation could be put right.

The economic and social problems affecting Poland are being openly, widely and thoroughly discussed at this moment throughout the country, and with the overwhelming majority of the participants in the discussions, however different their viewpoints on specific problems, united on the main thing: The socialist system, and only the socialist system, is the stable basis upon which People's Poland can successfully advance in all spheres, including economic development.

That is the situation today in Poland--but in what an unnatural and completely unrecognizable light it is presented in the distorting mirror of bourgeois propaganda! Inspired by certain imperialist circles of the United States and NATO, this propaganda openly strives to use the situation which has come about as a pretext for whipping up an unruly slander campaign, the aim of which is to blacken and discredit socialism. Acting as though by command, the Western mass media are literally bending over backwards attempting to give what is happening in Poland a very particular political coloring and to portray the interruptions in work in a number of Polish enterprises as all but the "rejection of socialism."

We will not analyze here the way in which Poland's national economy has developed; it is well known that on the whole, throughout a long period of time, it proceeded along an ascending line. We will speak of something else. Yes, at present the economy of the Polish People's Republic, due to a number of objective and subjective causes, has encountered difficult and, currently, very difficult problems. But surely one does not have to be an economist to see that these difficulties can be overcome and that it is obvious that they bear no comparison with the profound, acute, incurable ills with which the capitalist world has been stricken!

Why is it, one asks, that Western propaganda, loudly going on about the alleged "collapse" of the Polish economy, fails to mention, let us say, the real and not imaginary fact that the Western world's largest and richest country, the United States, has for a long time now been experiencing a serious economic decline, that the number of participants in strikes and stoppages in the United States reaches hundreds of thousands while more than 26 million American citizens are forced to make ends meet from funds that are lower than the minimum official level of subsistence? Why does it not shout about the fact that there are more than 16 million unemployed in the developed capitalist countries alone? Why is the fact that the West is being shaken by currency and financial storms and energy crises not being called the "collapse of capitalism"?

The answer may be found, for example, on the pages of the West German DEUTSCHE NATIONAL-ZEITUNG which, portraying the situation in the People's Republic of Poland in a slanderous vein, openly makes revanchist territorial claims upon this country, declaring that, so it says, "after World War II Poland illegally deprived the German people(!) [TASS punctuation] of its eastern territories, where the richest coal deposits are." But, if you please, the West German paper WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU expressed its opinion the most openly on this subject, directly calling for no more nor less than... "a change in the system existing in Poland, and at the same time, in the systems established in other countries of Eastern Europe." And this, it turns out, is what the newfound "friends" of Poland are aiming--"friends" which have appeared in plenty upon the scene in recent days.

It is hard to assess the subversive propaganda hullabaloo which has been raised in the West in connection with Poland as anything other than an attempt on the part of certain imperialist circles to crudely and impardonably interfere in the internal affairs of a sovereign socialist state, in order to turn the development of events into a channel convenient for themselves. What aims do such provocative actions serve? In any case, not the goals of relaxation of tension, consolidation of trust and mutual understanding amongst peoples.

PRAVDA CITES TRYBUNA LUDU ON NEED FOR 'RHYTHMIC' WORK

LD251219 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 80 p 5

[Correspondent dispatch from "Fraternal Newspapers: "News of the Day" column: "With Great Concern"]

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Aug--TRYBUNA LUDU, organ of the PZPR Central Committee, writes today about the need for rhythmic, successful work, which is the basic condition of the solution of the socioeconomic problems and the surmounting of the difficulties which have arisen in the country. The results of the work of many labor collectives serve as an example of this. Polish miners have attained fine results. In the first 20 days of August they extracted more than 11 million tons of coal, furnishing about 19,000 tons of this valuable fuel in excess of the plan, and the country has already obtained over 131 million tons of coal since the start of the year.

The miners' success owes something to the machine builders who supply them with the high-productivity equipment. For instance, the collective of the Glinik boring and mining machinery plant in Nowosadecki Voivodship has already reported the fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets.

The collectives of Lodz' Majed factory producing silk-spinning machinery, which have met an export order worth over 1 million exchange zloty, are working rhythmically just now, the paper notes. The newspaper carries reports from its correspondents in Wroclaw, Poznan, Radomsko and other cities about the labor vigil of industrial enterprise collectives.

The PZPR Central Committee organ writes that the workers are speaking with great concern about the difficult economic situation that has taken shape. Only shock work and a clear productive rhythm will be to the good of the motherland and serve the fulfillment of those great tasks confronting the country.

RUDE PRAVO CITED ON ROLE OF 1968 AID IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD251241 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 80 p 5

[Correspondent dispatch from "Fraternal Newspapers: News of the Day" column: "Solid Foundation"]

[Text] Prague, 21 Aug--The experience of the CSSR and other countries of the socialist community, the newspaper RUDE PRAVO writes today in an editorial, demonstrates that imperialism shuns nothing in its endeavors to counteract peaceful socialist building, to undermine the fraternal states' unity and cohesion and, wherever suitable conditions are to be found, to demolish and destroy the socialist system.

In 1968-1969 rightist forces in Czechoslovakia, with the active support of foreign reaction, attempted to stage a counterrevolutionary coup; this scheme was frustrated, however, thanks to the international assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries. Czechoslovakia is today a solid element of the socialist community, the newspaper remarks.

The struggle for peace and socialism links the CSSR closely with the Soviet Union, with all states of the socialist community, with the international working class, with the world's progressive anti-imperialist forces. The unity and the all-around cooperation of the CEMA countries and the implementation of the comprehensive program for socialist economic integration create favorable conditions for the solution of the current tasks of boosting the efficiency of Czechoslovakia's national economy.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY--The 36th anniversary of the liberation of Romania was commemorated with a solemn meeting in Kiev on 22 August. Sytnik, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet chairman; Stepanenko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman; leaders of a number of Ukrainian ministries and departments were in the presidium. Kasyanenko, board chairman of the Ukrainian branch of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Society and Ukrainian minister of light industry, delivered a report. The meeting was attended by (Vladerianu), Romanian acting consul general in Kiev. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 22 Aug 80 AU]

LEONID ZAMYATIN ASSESSES RELATIONS WITH FRG

ID221323. Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 20 Aug 80 p 14

[Leonid Zamyatin article: "A Treaty Which Has Stood the Test of Time"]

[Excerpts] In the history of international relations there are memorable dates which will never lose their relevance and close connection with current events and with the important trends of development for which they laid the foundations. One such date is 12 August 1979--the day of the signing of the USSR-FRG Moscow treaty.

This treaty is of exceptional significance not only for Soviet-West German relations, but for European and world development in the subsequent years, which have gone down in history as the "decade of detente."

The Moscow treaty promoted the creation of stability in Europe, which has withstood the test of critical situations, including the one which has arisen at present. The need for mutual understanding between the USSR and the FRG has become politically axiomatic today. But awareness of this most important fact for Europe did not come of its own accord.

By no means everything went smoothly in the process of fleshing out the Moscow treaty, and it has still not proved possible to resolve all disputed questions. But we have every right to say that this positive process has followed an ascending line. Here an outstanding role has been played by the meetings and regular consultations between the sides at summit level. The talks of L.I. Brezhnev, A.N. Kosygin, A.A. Gromyko and other Soviet leaders with Willy Brandt and his successor as chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, and also with Walter Scheel, Hans-Dietrich Genscher and a number of other prominent West German politicians have helped to overcome differences on a number of issues and every time have lifted cooperation and partnership between the USSR and the FRG to a qualitatively new level. It is impossible to exaggerate the tremendous personal contribution made to this development by L.I. Brezhnev, who has always devoted exceptionally great attention to problems of Soviet-West German relations.

Soviet-West German relations have recently been developing in the conditions of a general deterioration in the international atmosphere. In pursuit of military superiority over the socialist states the United States is stepping up the arms race, urging its partners to do the same and avoiding sitting at the conference table to resolve problems which are complicating international life. In this situation particular significance was attached to the latest meeting between Soviet and West German leaders, in Moscow on 30 June-1 July this year. The preparation for the meeting took place in complex conditions: It is no secret that the American administration, demanding its European allies curtail relations with the Soviet Union, tried to pressurize the FRG and to condemn the meeting to failure in advance.

But in spite of this the meeting went successfully. The sides reasserted that their policy will continue to be based on treaties and agreements concluded in the seventies, and above all on the 12 August 1970 Moscow treaty and the 6 May 1978 joint declaration. The sides thereby said "no" to confrontation and pledged to make joint efforts to restore detente, which they still consider necessary, possible and useful.

In this sphere particular significance is attached to the new ideas and concrete proposals submitted to Chancellor Schmidt on behalf of the Soviet Union in the sphere of military detente, including with respect to medium-range nuclear missile weapons, as well as initiatives intended to break the deadlock at the Vienna talks.

The discussion of questions associated with medium-range facilities could begin now, without delay. It could be commenced without waiting for the ratification of the SALT II treaty. The question of medium-range facilities must be discussed simultaneously and in close connection with American forward-based nuclear facilities.

These proposals, put forward by L.I. Brezhnev in talks with H. Schmidt in Moscow, met with a favorable response in many countries. But it must be said that by all appearances the United States still gives preference not to talks, but to the dangerous plans of the new nuclear strategy which is currently being talked about so much in the American administration.

Carter's directive on the possibility of waging "limited nuclear war" exposes the real reasons why the United States sought to deploy cruise missiles and Pershing II missiles in Europe. These are dangerous plans for Europe and for the whole world. The Soviet Union is capable of answering these plans and ensuring the security of its country and its people. But we do not advocate a policy of nuclear blackmail, we propose the path of talks.

As a result of the Moscow meeting the favorable moment has arrived for all European NATO countries, as L.I. Brezhnev put it, to set aside various "upgrading" programs and renounce the creation of new types of weapons. So we must hope that Bonn will use its influence in NATO and across the ocean to promote a positive and rapid Western response to the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives.

During the Moscow meeting the USSR and the FRG also undertook new steps to extend their economic and industrial cooperation, signing an appropriate long-term program.

The comparison of the sides' viewpoints on questions where differences remain between them was not without usefulness. Thus it must be supposed that after the Moscow talks West German leaders cannot fail to be clear that in the Soviet Union's opinion the key to a political settlement over Afghanistan is now in Washington, since the United States is the initiator of aggression against that country and one of the culprits in creating new threats on our southern borders.

Speaking in the Kremlin at a dinner in honor of FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt, L.I. Brezhnev said: "We are far from regarding everything concerning Soviet-West German relations in some kind of ideal light. Recently--and, it must be said, through no fault of ours--there have been certain setbacks here." "At the same time," the CPSU Central Committee general secretary went on, "I would like to repeat what we told you today. Despite their different social systems and their membership of different alliances, the two countries could be natural partners in resolving the great and complex tasks which life sets for the international community."

This characterization--as profound as it is concise--of relations between our countries reflects the full range of their problems today and their future prospects.

Of course, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that as a NATO member the FRG has played an active part in the adoption of a number of decisions contrary to detente and to equal cooperation between states. It has done this sometimes under pressure from across the ocean (as, for instance, with the Olympic games boycott) and sometimes on its own initiative, as with the adoption of the NATO decision on deploying new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Concern is also aroused by recent steps by Bonn in building up conventional arms, expanding the sphere of operation of its naval forces and lifting certain restrictions on weapons production. All this does not help to strengthen the FRG's security, but has the opposite effect. It only complicates the resolution of the problems really of vital importance for the FRG's people.

In the conditions which have arisen particular importance is also attached to a conscientious attitude ~~toward all~~ ~~without exception~~ of the international treaties and agreements which played a key role in developing the detente process and forming its legal basis. In this connection the need should be stressed for strict respect for the legitimate interests of the socialist GDR as well as of any other sovereign state.

People on the Rhine often refer to the fact that the FRG, as a leading European NATO country, is forced to reckon with the course implemented by the United States as leader of the alliance, guided by the principles of the so-called "Atlantic solidarity." Well, we are not disposed to exaggerate the FRG's freedom to maneuver with respect to the United States and do not intend to drive a wedge between them. But nor should we belittle the FRG's role in the Western system of alliances. In these conditions the true guidelines should be the national and state interests of West Germany. And these interests, like those of other European countries, authoritatively demand the continuation of the detente policy.

The greetings message sent by L.I. Brezhnev and A. N. Kosygin to FRG leaders on the 10th anniversary of the Moscow treaty says: "The consistent continuation of the policy embodied in the USSR-FRG treaty, in the FRG's treaties with other socialist countries and later in the Final Act adopted in Helsinki is today a decisive factor for stability in Europe and a guarantee of firm and lasting peace on our continent."

The past years have fully confirmed the historic significance of the treaty, which has created a firm basis for the normalization and development of relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG.

We are firmly convinced that by following the path outlined by the Moscow treaty our countries will be able to continue improving their cooperation in the interests of international detente and peace, for the benefit of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the FRG.

FRG MEDIA OBSESSED WITH OVERTURNING EAST-WEST STATUS QUO

LD251034 Moscow in German to Germany 2000 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Some dictionaries define "idee fixe" as a delusional or delusive idea, especially in case of serious psychosis. Vladimir Ostrogorskiy claims to be able to note just such an idee fixe in a number of influential West German papers. He writes: This idee fixe consists in the assumption that the current status quo in Europe can be upset.

It would of course be unnatural to insist that such delusive ideas express themselves in those forms which were the order of the day in the fifties and sixties on the Rhine, when the Oder-Neisse frontier was officially called the demarcation line, and the Federal Germany military, at the request of the government, was about to prepare itself to march into Gdansk with drums beating should NATO decide to move east.

This manifestation of the pathological inability to recognize the true development trend is met with today only by the fringe of the West German press, that is by those poisonous weeds which have their roots in the deepest morass of the FRG's political scene. The open and primitive revanchism finally discredited itself just a decade ago when it became apparent that the dream of the West's military superiority had come to an end, and that the policy of strength was devoid of its base, that is, its necessary strength.

However, delusive ideas can often be very persistent. And their persistency is due to the fact that they take on a different guise, yet essentially remain unchanged. This has become quite plain recently by reading papers such as DIE WELT, FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE and SUDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, or certain DPA reports. Their authors indulge with pathological voluptuousness illusions that behind the line which in Europe divides two worlds, that is, the world of socialism and the world of capitalism, developments could be taking place which would turn the wildest dreams of revanchist policy into reality. In this connection it is typical that cities which were once incorporated in the German Reich are once again called by names which they have no longer been carrying these past 3 and one-half decades. Of course the mass media and politicals who are so anxious to communicate their opinions on the situation abroad stop short of preaching direct interference, let alone with military means. God forbid! Those times are over. Nevertheless they cherish the idea of pitting the Federal Republic's economic power against the status quo, and, as usual, it was Franz-Jozef Strauss who dotted the i. He proposed to reduce to a minimum the Federal Republic's relations with its Eastern neighbors should the political development fail to meet his revanchist expectations. The peculiar mentality flourishing profusely these days in West German mass media is naturally being noted by all those who believe it to be their essential duty to keep intact the bases of peace and security in Europe. For the attitude shown by influential mass media gives rise to the justified assumption that those on the Rhine, despite all political changes, have been unable to tear themselves away completely from the old idee fixe.

MUSLIM STUDENTS WARNING ON HOSTAGE RESCUE CITED

LD252213 Moscow TASS in English 2148 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, 25 Aug, TASS--Any attempts of releasing American diplomats-spies by force will be frustrated, runs a statement of the Moslem students who guard them which was transmitted by Radio Tehran. The students warned that if the United States resorted to a military action, extreme measures would be applied towards the hostages.

SPY NETWORK WITH CENTER IN ESFAHAN DISCOVERED

LD251945 Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, 25 Aug, TASS--A broad espionage network with the centre in the bishopric in Esfahan has been discovered in an investigation that was carried out by the headquarters of the "Guards of the Islamic Revolution" corps. In a report that has been distributed here it is said that the document discovered at the bishop's residence contain intelligence data of a military character, and also information on subversive activity of the bishopric against Iran, including plans of attacking Khomeyni's residence and arranging a state coup d'etat. A representative of "the Guards of the Islamic Revolution" corps noted in a statement for the press that discovered at the building of the bishopric in Esfahan were 500 million American dollars which were intended for bribing high officers of the Iranian Army and counterrevolutionary clergy in order to further these plans.

It is reported that the parties to the espionage network, both Iranian citizens and foreigners, have been arrested. As is shown by the documents, which were discovered, the espionage network with the centre in Esfahan was one of the main centres of the American CIA and the British secret intelligence service which was formed soon after the victory of the Islamic Revolution in Iran.

DAILY EXPRESS REPORTS PLANNED IRANIAN GOVERNMENT IN EXILE

LD251232 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] London, 25 Aug, TASS--Iranian monarchists are busy working out plans for restoration of the shah's power which has been done away with as a result of broad popular movement. According to a report of the newspaper DAILY EXPRESS Prince Reza Pahlavi is planned to be proclaimed a new monarch as the shah's "successor" and will form so-called "government of Iran" in exile.

It is not fortuitous that Egypt has been chosen as the place for a gathering of the shah's supporters. At the gathering Reza is to officially place himself at the head of the ranks of the opponents of the Iranian revolution. The As-Sadat regime is once again confirming its dishonourable fame as a support of imperialism and reactionary anti-people forces.

TRIAL OF DEFENDANTS IN ABADAN ARSON CASE OPENS

LD252236 Moscow TASS in English 2134 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, 25 Aug, TASS--A trial of defendants in the case of a fire in the cinema house Rex, which took a toll of about 400 lives, began in Abadan (Iran). The tragedy that took place on August 19, 1978 attracted in its time broad public attention in the country, since, seeking to discredit the opposition, the ruling shah regime announced that fire the doing of the hands of "Moslem fanatics". But, the newspaper ETTALA'AT reports, the materials of the investigation show that the cause of the deaths of hundreds of people was a provocation, planned and carried through by the official shah authorities.

BREZHNEV SENDS CONDOLENCES ON GACH SARAN EXPLOSION

LD251327 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] TASS--Leonid Brezhnev sent a message to Ayatollah Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which reads:

Accept our condolences over the explosion in the town of Gach Saran which caused the loss of human lives.

Please convey profound condolences to the families of the victims.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

KOSYGIN SENDS GREETINGS TO IRANIAN PRIME MINISTER

LD251321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Accept congratulations and good wishes in connection with your appointment to the high office of prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

I express the hope that the good-neighborly relations and cooperation between the USSR and the Islamic Republic of Iran will develop to the benefit of the peoples of both our states in accordance with the principles of equality of rights, good-neighborship, mutual advantage and noninterference in one another's internal affairs and in the interests of peace and international detente.

[Signed] A. Kosygin

PLENARY MEETING OF SYRIAN BA'ATH PARTY HELD

LD222002 Moscow TASS in English 1812 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Damascus, 22 Aug, TASS--The plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party came to a close in the Syrian capital. It was presided over by Hafiz al-Asad, the party's general secretary. The plenum discussed a wide range of matters concerning the party's internal and foreign policy.

"Upon having discussed the internal situation", says the statement on the results of the plenary meeting, "the participants in the meeting noted with satisfaction the successes in exposing and eliminating the ultra-reactionary terrorist organization 'Moslem Brothers'. Having emphasized the necessity to finally smash that criminal band, the plenary meeting gave a high appraisal of the actions of the active members of the party and of the other parties which are part of the national progressive front as well as of the public organizations which struggle against the reactionary elements' sallies."

Having considered the situation in the Arab region and in the international arena, the participants in the plenary meeting approved the activities of the country's leadership within the framework of the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation and at Arab and international forums for the explanation of the just stand of Arabs and consolidation of forces in the struggle for Israel's withdrawal from the occupied territories. The plenary meeting pointed to the necessity to further strengthen the front for steadfastness as well as to expose and frustrate any attempts at realizing the Camp David plans in an embellished form or under other names. The Central Committee of the party emphasized that an uncompromising stand should be taken with regard to U.S. imperialism. The same applies to the U.S. agents whatever their disguise. The plenary meeting declared for the strengthening of contacts with the national liberation forces, and with the socialist states, for qualitative development of relations with the Soviet Union--the staunch friend which always sides with the just struggle of the Arabs.

VASHCHENKO: ISRAELI-SOUTH AFRICAN LINKS GROWING

LD241134 Moscow TASS in English 1054 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Maputo, 24 Aug, TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksey Vashchenko reports: Links between the racist Republic of South Africa and the Israeli Zionists are growing wider with every passing year. As was reported by Israel's Ambassador in the Republic of South Africa Harmlin, in the past 8 years alone trade between them increased 10 fold--from 16 million rands in 1972 to 160 million in 1979. The recently-concluded agreement on deliveries of millions of tons of coal from the Republic of South Africa to Israel will become, in the opinion of the South African newspaper SUNDAY TRIBUNE, a new stage in the further consolidation of the Pretoria-Tel Aviv axis.

Close cooperation between the two anti-people's regimes originated not at all accidentally. According to the newspaper DIE BURGER, the publication of the ruling Nationalist Party of the Republic of South Africa, "Israel and the Republic of South Africa have a common destiny: They are the stronghold of the West in their regions".

The strengthening of the military alliance of the two regimes is of a particular danger to peace and security of peoples. In exchange for steel, coal and uranium, the Zionists supply the Pretoria regime with different weapons and military equipment, share technical documentation received from NATO member-countries. Israeli submachineguns Uzi are already produced in the Republic of South Africa, and Reshef missile boats equipped with Gabriel missiles were made operational with the navy of the apartheid state.

General staffs and secret services of the two countries maintain close contacts. About 5,000 Israeli instructors hand over their "experience" of suppressing people's actions to South African punitive troops who make short work of strikers in the Republic of South Africa, terrorize the people of Namibia.

Independent Africa has already repeatedly drawn the attention of the world progressive public to the sinister character of the racist-Zionist alliance and the threat which comes from it to the countries and peoples of Africa and the Middle East.

GABON, USSR SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENTS

LD241012 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0959 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Libreville, 23 Aug, (TASS)--The ceremony of signing documents on bilateral cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of Gabon has taken place here. An agreement on economic cooperation, a trade agreement and an agreement on cultural, scientific and technical cooperation will constitute the legal basis for further all-round relations between the two states.

In accordance with Soviet-Gabonese agreements, concluded for a 5-year period, the parties declared their readiness to extend cultural exchanges. It is planned to provide regular grants to young men and women from Gabon for study in higher educational institutions in the USSR, to send Soviet teachers to Gabon, to exchange information on various branches of science and to arrange sporting meetings.

III. 26 Aug 80

U S S R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
P O L I T I C A L & S O C I A L D E V E L O P M E N T S

R 1

BREZHNEV RETURNS TO MOSCOW FROM CRIMEA

LD251042 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, returned to Moscow from the Crimea today. He was met at the airport by Politburo members of the CPSU Central Committee, candidate Politburo members of the CPSU Central Committee, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee and other comrades.

COLLECTED SPEECHES, ARTICLES BY KIRILENKO PUBLISHED

LD252036 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] A collection of selected speeches and articles by Andrey Pavlovich Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has been published. The book contains his speeches, reports and addresses in our country and abroad for the period 1956-1980. Articles which enlarge on the key questions of the CPSU's policies and their implementation, on topical national economy tasks, above all such as accelerating scientific-technological progress, enhancing the efficiency of production and quality of work, growth of labor productivity, improving of the economic mechanism, planning and management, have been included in the collection. The book has been published by the Politicheskaya Literatura Publishing House.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL STRESSES UNITY OF PARTY, PEOPLE'S GOALS

LD221001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Source of Spiritual Strength"]

[Text] For 62 years now our country has been traveling the Leninist road of the struggle for socialism and communism. A difficult piece of good fortune has fallen to the lot of Soviet people, the pioneers of history--to blaze the trail for mankind to a society of social equality and justice, to a future without wars or antagonisms. Throughout the history of the land of the soviets our people have astounded the world with their steadfastness, courage and inflexible strength of spirit, which make it possible to come out of the most difficult trials with honor and to surmount any obstacles.

In his work "The Great Initiative" Vladimir Ilich Lenin wrote that the task of building a new society "requires the most protracted, the most persistent, the most difficult heroism of mass and humdrum work." Those words are directly relevant to today's affairs also. Life constantly sets the party and the people increasingly large-scale and crucial tasks which have no counterparts in world practice. And the mass heroism of everyday deeds, wherever they are accomplished--in the field, standing at a machine tool, down a mine or in a laboratory--and the exertion of the people's spiritual strength are becoming an increasingly necessary condition of success. This is becoming particularly important nowadays, as the party and the country approaches the 26th CPSU Congress. The preparations for the upcoming party congress have elicited a new upsurge in the political and labor activeness of communists and all the working people.

The mightiest, deepest source of the people's constantly growing and strengthening spiritual powers is their inviolable unity with the beloved Leninist Communist Party: unity of aims, ideas and action. Soviet people trust the party, their political vanguard. They have seen for themselves from long experience of history that the CPSU has no goals unconnected with the aspirations of the people's masses. The party's policy, domestic and foreign, is based on knowledge of their life and on consideration of their interests and requirements, opinions and feelings and is subordinated to the fullest possible safeguarding of those interests. All the party's multifaceted organizational and ideological and political work is aimed at ensuring that working people's creative potential increases unvaryingly and is manifested more fully and that their spiritual strength and capabilities develop.

The unity of party and people is the basis of the historically unprecedented cohesion of all classes and social groups, nations and nationalities in a harmonious, fraternal family which has been achieved in our country. "Society's cohesion and unity are a unique asset of socialism and our invaluable, invincible strength," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said. They are the reliable foundation of our socialist state's might. The further strengthening of this cohesion, the intensification of fraternal mutual assistance and sociopolitical, ideological and international unity, and the constant improvement of standards of education, professional skill, knowledge and culture are naturally leading to the still greater blossoming of the people's spiritual forces.

Great energy generates great goals. We are setting ourselves and implementing goals that millions and millions of working people have thought about and many generations of revolutionaries and progressive thinkers have fought for. Our goals--communism, the peaceful and bright future of all mankind--inspire the people's masses by their truly humanist content and their grandeur, and generate enthusiasm and the will to win. These wonderful qualities of Soviet people are vividly manifested in the nationwide scope of the socialist competition for a fitting greeting of the 26th CPSU Congress, in the everyday practice of economic and cultural building, and in implacability toward shortcomings and antisocial phenomena.

Communist ideology has the determining role in the Soviet people's spiritual life. Marxism-Leninism equips us with knowledge of the laws and prospects of social development, imparts purpose to kind feelings and humane ideals, and enables each person to feel that he is a part of the great army of fighters for the communist transformation of the world and a maker of the new life. A spiritually rich individual is unthinkable without a deep perception of advanced, revolutionary ideals.

And we can note with legitimate pride that the mass study of Marxism-Leninism has now become a characteristic feature of social consciousness. By equipping the Soviet people with the science of building communism and the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, our party and its organizations are seeking to ensure that every Soviet person is an active and conscious participant in the historic creative work.

The values of the socialist way of life and communist morality have an important role in Soviet society's spiritual life. It is no accident that morality is called a practical world outlook. Ideals, norms and principles "work" only when they have been apprehended not only by the intellect but also by the heart and have become the core of personal convictions and the motive for people's behavior. Nothing elevates the individual so much as an active life stance and a conscious attitude toward his social duty, when the unity of word and deed become an everyday norm of behavior, the 25th party congress noted. The great spiritual energy of our policy, ideology and morality must be the asset of everyone--that line in communist education is precisely reaffirmed yet again in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Educational Work."

The Soviet people's strength is growing and consolidating in selfless labor for the good of our great motherland, in the struggle for the triumph of communism. All developed socialism's achievements are the result of that labor and of the creative efforts of working people, headed by Lenin's party.

Our future victories depend on purposeful work by party organizations and all communists among the masses, and on their concern for further boosting Soviet people's activeness, developing their spiritual forces and creating a healthy ideological and moral atmosphere at all levels in our society.

Preparing for its 26th congress, the CPSU is focusing the masses' energy and will on resolving the most important problems of social development, is raising their consciousness and organization and is guiding them toward glorious new achievements.

CORRESPONDENT VIEWS PARASITISM, OTHER PROBLEMS IN ABKHAZIA

LD210929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 80 p 3

[Special correspondent M. Stepichev article: "Friendship Is Our Wealth"]

[Excerpt] Abkhazskaya ASSR--Even a short journey through Abkhazia leaves an indelible trace in the memory. You see for yourself what a tremendous step forward this republic has taken. As facts and statistics confirm, in the present 5-year plan it has traveled a path equivalent to decades. And all this became possible thanks to its working people's harmonious work and support of Georgia and all the Soviet republics. Could Abkhazia ever have achieved so much alone?

"We are aware of that," Nuri Agrba, foreman at the Tkvarcheli GRES, said. "You would have to be blind not to notice the tremendous steps forward and remarkable changes in life on Abkhazian soil. So it is all the more vexing that there are individual idlers and parasites in our healthy family. And when they are cornered, they seek defense: We are being badly treated, they say. We workers are simply indignant--why should such people be fussed over!"

Indeed, the demagogues have not yet disappeared. One such "orator," Dzhindzholiya, who has two convictions, tried to appeal to the miners. He had to withdraw.

"We are involved in shock labor," the workers declared, "every minute counts. And you talk harmful rot, shirk work and hinder us. Get out of here!"

And at current workers' and kolkhoz meetings honest working people are rightly demanding the stepping up of the struggle against violations of public order, the strengthening of state discipline and the resolute calling to account of slanderers who disparage honest, frontrunning working people who are esteemed in the republic. Of course, that requires the further strengthening of education. It is necessary to expose negative phenomena which are incompatible with the Soviet way of life more boldly and to overcome them consistently. Of course, this cannot be achieved in a day. Good results are yielded by that tried and tested method of education--individual interviews with people, particularly at their places of residence. Unfortunately such interviews seldom take place.

Meanwhile the demagogues and slanderers are not slumbering. There are still people who do not work, but spend whole days dawdling by shops and in markets, collecting and spreading rumors and nonsense. And that is not surprising. In some settlements in a number of regions of the republic, nearly half the able-bodied population are not in permanent employment, for no reason.

Why is this tolerated by local soviets and law enforcement organs? Why do they not seek the observance of the law? Where people seek the resolution of these questions, there are results. For instance, in Sukhumi last year employment among the indigenous population was 74 percent. Some work was carried out by party, soviet and economic organs, and this year the figures has risen by more than 10 percent. The job placement commission has begun to work more actively, new enterprises have opened and many young people have gone to the country's shock construction sites.

The rate and volume of production are growing. Plans for the 11th 5-Year Plan are being elaborated in the light of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution and relevant decisions by the Georgian CP Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers, which outline new targets for the Abkhazskaya ASSR's economic and social development. About half a billion rubles are to be assimilated in the next few years.

There is no denying that the prospects are really exciting. But the question arises: Where are the people to come from to implement the plans outlined? It seems that one reserve is to involve those able-bodied people who are not yet employed in production.

It is equally important to select and promote leadership cadres more exactly, being steadily guided by Leninist party principles in this. People must be selected only for their political and business qualities--people who are staunch, competent and know how to implement the party's international policy.

The autonomous republic is on the upsurge. Construction workers' demands are gratifying--they have improved their work. The creation of new enterprises of the Georgian Ministry of Construction in Abkhazia has promoted this.

But there are also many unresolved problems, and errors are tolerated in economic and cultural building and in the activity of local ministries and departments. A complex situation is arising as regards the fulfillment of plans for the production of grapes, fruit, vegetables and tobacco. The transition to new methods of economic management is as yet proceeding only slowly. The force of inertia and the weakness of state discipline are making themselves felt.

Party committees must catch the masses' mood sensitively and improve organizational and political work. Communists regard it as their task to carry out international education more effectively and consistently, giving timely, partyminded, clear and convincing answers to the working people's questions and coming out against unsubstantiated demands and ill-considered and irresponsible statements.

Unfortunately not all party members find their place in the common ranks. Some of them see evil, but pass it by as if they did not notice. At a meeting in Gagra such a communist was described as "riding two horses." At the gorkom conference and the aktiv meeting he came out zealously against violations of discipline and people who spread harmful rumors, but in a different environment, hearing all kinds of gossip, he changed his stance and even started agreeing with the slanderers. Such people must be told with the utmost frankness that there is no room in our ranks for double dealers.

In party organizations such communists are condemned increasingly vigorously and firmness and real principles are demanded of them. In this connection I would like to recall V.I. Lenin's words to the effect that without the implementation of the will of the majority there can be no question of party-mindedness, or even of organized political action at all. The party has never tolerated individuals permitting themselves to attack its correct line and spread alien views on the pretext of "freedom of criticism." Freedom of discussion has its limits. We are not obliged to walk hand in hand with people who actively propagandize views rejected by the majority. Also unacceptable for us is the practice whereby individual people launch endless, hollow, fruitless debates, diverting attention and resources away from the organization of the task. Discussions must be permeated with the spirit of concern for the common cause and for the best resolution of problems which arise and must help to prevent errors.

...Representatives of nearly all nations and ethnic groups of the Soviet land live in a united fraternal family in Abkhazia. Their friendly ties, mutual assistance, collectivism, peace and harmony in labor and in creating deeds is our most precious wealth. And people will always be reminded of this by the "museums of friendship" being created by the joint efforts of Georgian and Abkhazian enthusiasts in Sukhumi and Gagra and the imposing monuments being erected by sculptors and architects in the Abkhazian capital and among our nearest neighbors--in the rayon center of Zugdidi and on the banks of the Inguri. They will be new symbols of the indestructible fraternity and unity of thoughts and aspirations of the brother peoples.

ABKHAZ MVD MINISTER ON 'DOMESTIC CRIME'

LD211423 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 8 August 1980 carries on page 4 a 2,000-word feature under the rubric "Public Opinion and the Law-Enforcement Organs." In the feature, entitled "For Domestic Reasons," Candidate of Juridical Sciences I. Klimov, Abkhazskaya ASSR minister of internal affairs, answers readers' letters about "domestic crime." Klimov says that "revenge, jealousy and quarrels between neighbors" are the main reasons for domestic crimes in the Abkhazskaya ASSR. He says that the abduction of girls for marriage, vendettas and extravagant weddings and wakes, "phenomena which still occur in our republic," have an adverse effect on the prevention of serious crimes against the life and health of citizens." He deplores the fact that in many cases local soviets, law-enforcement organs and social organizations "fail to take prompt and effective measures" to stop feuds between families and citizens. Klimov proceeds to discuss the measures being taken to combat domestic crime, such as the setting up of commissions, and the "positive experience" accumulated in this sphere.

SCIENTISTS ARGUE FOR BETTER USE OF RESOURCES IN URALS REGION

ID221519 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 2

[Article under rubric "Science for Production" by Academician S. Vorsovskiy, chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences Urals Scientific Center Presidium, Mr M. Sergeyev, director of the Urals Scientific Center Economics Institute and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; "Urals Horizons"]

[Text] The Urals economic region is rightly called the foundation stone of our power. In terms of the absolute size of the national income and surplus products created in the material sphere, the Urals occupy a leading place among our state's economic regions. The territorial concentration of industry there is almost 3 times the unionwide level and is actually 3.5 times that level in Sverdlovskaya, Permskaya and Chelyabinskaya oblasts.

The Urals combine the raw material, fuel and energy sources of West Siberia, the fuel and energy and timber resources of the north and the extremely rich mineral and raw material base of Kazakhstan with the scientific and technical centers of the western oblasts in an integrated complex. The relatively high level of production forces brought into circulation and the favorable economic and geographical position have produced mighty transport links both in and out of the region. The busiest transit freight flow runs through the region: Center-Urals-Siberia-Far East, and also Center-Kazakhstan-Central Asia. The volume and proportion of this ever-increasing freight flow are continuing to increase, primarily as a result of fuel freight traveling from east to west.

The close mutual ties with other territorial complexes and rational specialization and cooperation are creating all the conditions for the further development and improvement of long-standing Urals industries, especially ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and general machine building. But in order to implement favorable economic factors in the most efficient way, secure a high production performance and improve the quality of social labor, it is necessary to spot the difficulties and "bottlenecks" now and overcome them swiftly.

The strained balance of manpower resources is lending great significance to the stabilization of cadres in industry and particularly in capital construction. The inadequate level of labor discipline in certain enterprises, the great wastage of shift time, and the constant movement [pereliv] of manpower, especially in the mass professions, demand more persistent implementation of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU resolution on strengthening labor discipline and reducing cadre turnover in the national economy. Concern must also be shown for sharply improving labor qualification and extensively introducing machinery and automats into production, especially in ancillary operations. It must be remembered that in certain sectors in our region the level of mechanization of manual labor is only 50 percent, and this results in great nonproductive wasting of useful time.

The low rate of intensification in certain industrial sectors and the substantial proportion of old plants in active production are being felt. Yet the proportion of investments in modernizing and technically reequipping Urals plants is relatively small, constituting only 25 percent of the total capital expenditure.

Construction and installation work plays a relatively minor role in the established practice of modernizing and expanding plant areas. It constitutes less than 16 percent of the work. Renovation of shops is more often than not carried out under existing production conditions and is usually combined with capital repairs and equipment modernization. It is therefore advisable to use the forces of sector construction organizations to fulfill the general contract and not just subunits of general construction ministries and departments. [paragraph continues]

The experience of the ferrous metallurgy industry, which has set up the amalgamated Chermetremont association, is bearing fruit. The new organizational method should be experimented with in the Urals by setting up specialized subunits at major enterprises and production associations.

The CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum stressed that we must always be concerned about improving production efficiency and work quality. Essential to the solution of this task is the well balanced, scientifically substantiated development of sectors determining scientific and technical progress, while strictly observing plan proportions which note the interests of the national economic complex as a whole.

The Urals have been and still are an important base for our state when it comes to providing the national economy with modern machinery and equipment. Countrywide, Urals equipment currently extracts more than 70 percent of the oil and gas and produces 80 percent of the sinter, 70 percent of the cast iron, 80 percent of the continuous-cast slabs, 30 percent of the hot-rolled metal, all the cold-rolled steel bars and all the freightcar wheels. Many of the machinery systems created and cast by Urals enterprises are on par with or surpass the best foreign makes in terms of their technical and economic indicators.

In the future the role of Urals machine building as a reliable base for technically equipping Siberia and the Far East must be enhanced. To this end it is necessary to increase the output of machinery and equipment on a zonal basis, above all mining equipment, rolling mills, drilling rigs, pumping stations, hot-air turbines, power units. Metal products, highway construction machinery, trucks, machine tools and instruments. But to achieve this it is extremely important to strengthen intersectorial concentration and specialization.

In our view, it is necessary to develop on a good technical basis: centralized casting in Sverdlovskaya, Chelyabinskaya, Orenburgskaya and Kurganskaya oblasts; and the production of forging blanks in the Udmurtskaya ASSR and of welded structures in Permskaya Oblast. It is necessary to expand the region's network of plants producing parts and assemblies for general machine building use and standardized parts and tools and enterprises producing shafts for hydraulic apparatus and plastic articles and parts.

It is necessary to introduce into the leading sector's economic structure large scientific production associations with branches in medium and small Urals cities. The experience of Uralmash, which has spread billet production over four centers remote from the head plant, confirms the advisability of a managerial structure of this kind.

The further intensification of industrial production depends largely on the rational development of the production infrastructure, above all transport communications. Urals railroads carry 1.6 times more freight than the average freight load. On the threshold of the 11th 5-Year Plan it is necessary to sharply increase the throughput capacity of cross-country railroads and technically renovate plant transport terminals. There must be an immediate solution to the question of constructing new lines giving freight from the south Siberian and central Siberian railroads access to the southern Urals.

A railroad should be constructed between Solikamsk and Troitsko-Pechorsk. This will be a shortcut for coal coming from the Pechorsk field to the Urals and will also increase deliveries of northern timber to the treeless southern parts of the country. Specialists' calculations fully demonstrate the economic advantage of this area.

Truck shipments have priority when it comes to transport within the region. This type of transport needs modern highways. It is therefore necessary to accelerate the construction of the Sverdlovsk-Perm-Kazan main highway, modernize the Sverdlovsk-Tyumen and Chelyabinsk-Orenburg highways and, using economic initiative methods, construct branch highways between rayon centers and workers settlements. Minor roads must also be surfaced.

When talking about the intensification of industrial production and improvement of transport communications we must relate this problem directly to the rational utilization of local mineral and raw material resources and widespread prospecting for natural minerals. It must be remembered that the lag in geological exploration work in the Urals Region forces enterprises and material and technical supply organizations to request that mineral components be shipped in from outside, and in substantial quantities. Urals metallurgical production accounts for less than one-half of its iron needs, and only about 30 percent of its iron ore needs. Every year more than 100 million tons of solid minerals, including coal, are brought into the Urals economic region and over R500 million are spent on this in state funds.

But the Urals ferrous and nonferrous metallurgical industries can be based on local ore, on the mines in Kazakhstan and Bashkirskaya ASSR which are not within easy reach of the consumer. Economic calculations show that expenditure on the production of local and Kazakhstan ores supplied to Urals plants is 20 percent less than expenditure on iron ore from the Kursk magnetic anomaly, let alone the Kolskiy Peninsula. The advisability of mining copper ores at the Gaskoye and Uchalinskoye deposits and exploiting other proven fields in the Urals Region has been established.

An equally important program is the comprehensive processing of mineral raw materials extracted in local conditions. The Urals ores are very rich, they contain about 40 valuable elements. Yet as a rule nonferrous metallurgy enterprises extract 8-19. and ferrous metallurgy--1-2 components. If you look at quarry and pit areas, they are heaped to the brim with raw material waste. More than 1.5 billion tons of so-called "residue" has now accumulated on industrial dumps, occupying about 40,000 hectares. The comprehensive utilization of iron and copper ores and the extraction of many by-product elements from mineral raw material is a substantial reserve for satisfying more fully the needs of the metallurgical and chemical industry, and also construction industry enterprises.

But there are many obstacles in the way of resolving this important national economic problem, above all departmental narrow-mindedness. Here is just one example.

Construction organizations in the Urals are acutely in need of ballast, sand, gravel and other nonmetallic materials. In order to make up their stocks, dozens of new quarries are opened, state appropriations are spent, considerable areas are withdrawn from active land use and forests are cut down. Thus, not far from the Uralasbest Combine--the center of the asbestos industry--the Rezh quarry, with small reserves of granite, is being made. Yet not far away dumps of billions of dollars worth of worked-out asbestos ores, from which high grade construction materials could be obtained, have been created. But the Rezh quarry is being made under the auspices of the RSFSR Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, while the Uralasbest Combine is under the jurisdiction of the union staff in the same sector. It is clear that this artificial demarcation is highly detrimental to the comprehensive utilization of natural resources and creates additional difficulties in many sectors of the economy. As a result the utilization of waste materials in the Urals has not grown but fallen in the last 10 years. It is important to implement measures to eliminate departmental dispersal of the utilization of natural resources. One such measure could be the formation of interdepartmental mining industry and production associations.

An important reserve for increasing social production efficiency in the Urals economic region is the optimization of the fuel and energy complex. Fuel consumption is increasing every year. The main types are coal and gas. As calculations show, the prospecting and exploitation of local reserves will make it possible to obtain an additional 15-25 million tons of solid fuel from the Urals annually.

At the same time it is necessary to resolve questions of supplying the Urals with energy resources from adjacent regions. It is a question of the further exploitation of coal-bearing areas in the Kustanay steppes. This will make it possible to manage without Kuznetsk coal, to reduce transport expenditure by at least R100 million a year and to significantly reduce the load on cross-country railroads. It is also expedient to increase the delivery of Tyumen gas to the Urals Region. The study of questions concerning the utilization of energy and coking coals from the Pechora field at enterprises in this region merits serious practical attention.

The Urals' proximity to the country's richest energy centers, if the measures indicated are implemented, will make it possible to lift restrictions on the development of energy-intensive production facilities here. The growth in electricity requirements can be satisfied by means of creating new power stations and developing existing ones. Moreover it is necessary to supply electricity to the Urals from Ekibastuz and Surgut. In this connection, in particular, the potential will emerge for a significant increase in the production of aluminum from local bauxites in the region and for precluding the need for costly long-distance shipments of alumina to other centers in the country.

Research carried out jointly with the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Water Problems shows that the natural water sources in the Urals economic region are quite sufficient. However, their exploitation is not efficient enough. That is why the accelerated construction of major reservoirs is needed--the Nizhne-Sysertskeye, Bolshe-Ashkinskeye, Dolgobrodskoye, Yangelskoye and Kuvandykskoye--and also the wide application of systems of recycled and repeated water supply and waste-free technological processes and the implementation of a range of measures to protect and clean up the environment. Calculations show that the optimization of the Urals water resources according to the scheme proposed could alone provide an annual saving of some R200 million.

For institutions of the Urals Scientific Center the 11th 5-Year Plan will be a period of mass introduction of scientific discoveries and the strengthening of firm, long-term ties with production. Academic institutions and laboratories already have practical contacts with more than 500 enterprises and associations. These ties will be strengthened greatly.

Scientists and specialists of the scientific center have elaborated seven targeted scientific programs, which largely determine scientific and technical progress in the region. Their implementation will do a great deal to promote and strengthen even greater the material and technical base not only in the Urals Region, but throughout the soviet land.

MANPOWER PROBLEMS IN CENTRAL REGIONS DISCUSSED

LD221525 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 18 August, 1980, publishes on page 2 under the headline "The Plan and Manpower" a 1,800-word economic review by N. Rogovskiy, "member of the USSR Gosplan." Datelined Moscow, the review notes that "the natural increase in the population has gradually begun to drop," thus causing manpower shortages in the country's central regions although not, Rogovskiy says, in Central Asia, Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan. Unfortunately, he continues, in regions which will experience a manpower shortage, "enterprise leaders interpret the problem as something abstract, far removed from practical activity." The task of planning work, he argues, is to achieve "high end results," mainly by "making effective use of the national economy's internal reserves," and he goes on to discuss various "new aspects of planning aimed at further enhancing the use of manpower." Pointing out that the shortage of manpower is frequently used as an excuse for shortcomings in organizing production and labor, Rogovskiy claims that in some instances the plan is overfulfilled "not by raising efficiency but by using above-plan numbers of workers." Turning to a discussion of the USSR Gosplan's role here, Rogovskiy states that "the USSR Gosplan is to submit to the government balance sheets for manpower throughout the USSR and the union republics, providing measures to supply the national economy with manpower."

Having discussed the role of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and local soviet organs in improving manpower distribution, he proceeds to outline ways of reducing time wastage and in conclusion discusses "the creation of specialized and mixed-integral process teams as an effective factor in safeguarding labor resources."

SURVEY EXAMINES SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL TIES WITH WEST

LD221127 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 34 Signed to Press on 18 August, 1980, publishes on pages 21 and 22, under the headline "USSR's Scientific and Technical Ties With the Capitalist Countries," a 4,000-word survey by unnamed "coworkers" from the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology Department for Scientific and Technical Cooperation With Capitalist and Developing Countries. Noting that "in joint developments and studies by Soviet organizations and their Western partners an increasing share is taken by problems of mutual interest in power, machine building, instrument building, radio electronics, computer technology, automated control systems, environmental conservation, agriculture and others," the survey outlines fields of cooperation with Austria, Belgium, Britain, Denmark, Spain, Italy, Canada, The Netherlands, Norway and Portugal and proceeds to discuss cooperation with the United States.

"Cooperation with the United States," the survey says, "developed successfully throughout most of 1979, although the Carter administration, resorting to farfetched pretexts, unilaterally began, long before the events in Afghanistan, to curtail agreed Soviet-U.S. research in the sphere of computer technology, electronics, instrument building, aircraft building and several other spheres." Describing some spheres of Soviet-U.S. cooperation, the survey states that U.S. firms are interested in "continuing and developing mutually advantageous ties with Soviet organizations" but notes that "in early 1980, as a result of the U.S. administration's abrupt turn toward confrontation with the Soviet Union, the implementation of a considerable proportion of previously agreed joint measures in the sphere of scientific and technical ties was 'frozen' by Washington."

The survey then describes Soviet cooperation with the FRG, Finland, France, Switzerland, Sweden and Japan, noting in conclusion that "the USSR's scientific and technical ties with the industrially developed capitalist countries are an important element in the development of long-term mutually advantageous cooperation between countries with different social systems."

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 25 AUGUST

LD260112 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 25 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Tatar farmers have to harvest barley and oats on more than 400,000 hectares. In spite of difficult weather conditions, the harvest is greater than last year's. (0100 GMT)

Cutting of grain is underway on the second millionth hectare in Kustanayskaya Oblast. The weather has not been favorable which is why the struggle to prevent losses in the harvest is particularly acute. The second round of grass-cutting has been completed in Belorussia. Even the first cutting was good and many farms have stored a substantial amount of hay, haylage, silage and grass meal. Wintering of cattle went successfully and the republic's cattle population has remained at its former level. (0200 GMT)

Hand-picking of cotton has begun in Turkmenia. After defoliation, machines will begin harvesting. It is intended to pick at least two-thirds of the harvest by machine this year. Harvesting of cereals on irrigated land in Saratovskaya Oblast has been completed. Leading farms are getting yields of 30-35 hectares of winter rye and wheat, which is three times more than on dry lands. (0500 GMT)

Brest Oblast has so far procured 100,000 tons of grain, which is more than last year. Orenburgskaya Oblast is about to complete grain harvesting. The grain has been threshed on an area of about 3 million hectares, which represents two-thirds of the grain cut. Makhachkala-Dagestan has pledged to supply one and one-half year's stock of fodder for the wintering of cattle. Today, 1 million tons of hay have already been procured. Mass harvest of hay on alpine meadows has been embarked on. The Dnepropetrovsk combine harvester enterprise will today produce the 12,000th sugar beet harvester, called Slavutych, 10 days ahead of schedule. One such combine harvester will harvest up to 250 hectares of sugar beet, which is three times as much as earlier models. (0700 GMT)

Mass sales of grain began in Kustanayskaya Oblast today. The capacity of elevators has increased there. They can now take in up to 200,000 tons of [as heard] of grain every day. This is just about as much as is threshed during a day. (0830 GMT)

Threshing of grain is proceeding on the fourth and last million hectare in Saratovskaya Oblast. Fodder procurement, winter crop-sowing and plowing are also in progress. Sowing of winter crops has started in Stavropolskiy Kray, notably of winter rape. The crop has won universal acclaim here because of the good crop it provides in early spring. A million tons of hay, vitaminous grass meal and other course fodder have been procured in Dagestan. Harvesting fodder corn has started on land near the Caspian. (1100 GMT)

Mass harvesting began in Tselinogradskaya Oblast today. The difficulties connected with the unstable weather are compounded by the uneven ripeness of grain and the short stalks. Machine operators from other republics have come to help. Harvesting of fine-fiber cotton began today in the Kurgan-Tyube Oblast of Tadzhikistan. (1300 GMT)

The focus of harvesting in the Ukraine has shifted to the forested steppes and woodlands. More than 12 million hectares have been harvested in the republic. (1400 GMT)

Tselinogradskaya Oblast harvesting is beginning. Some 600 harvesting and transportation complexes are operating on the Ipatov method. Harvest is to be completed on an area of some 3 million hectares in 18 to 20 days. Mass harvesting of vegetables has begun in Moldavia, where this year land cultivators have pledged to deliver 1.36 million tons of vegetables. (1600 GMT)

Harvesting is proceeding on the last few hundred thousand hectares sown to grain in Kirgizia. (1750 GMT)

Fruit picking has begun in Belorussia and the grape harvest is beginning in Georgia. (2004 GMT)

LATE GRAIN RIPENING DELAYS PLOWING, FALL SOWING

LD221423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Aug 80 p 1

[A. Pazhitnev "Agricultural Review": "For the Winter Fields"]

[Excerpts] In response to the CPSU Central Committee resolution on competition to fittingly greet the 26th party congress, graingrowers are striving to accelerate fulfillment of the package of fall work. As the USSR Central Statistical Administration reports, by 18 August grain and pulse crops on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes were cut on 55.6 million hectares, which is 45 percent of the sown area. Grain was threshed from 46.3 million hectares, which is 83 percent of the area cut.

All regions of Russia's Non-Chernozem Zone are carrying out a mass grain harvest and the busiest time of the harvest has begun in the Urals. In Kazakhstan the harvest front has shifted to the main grain regions in the north where grain is still to be threshed on about 16 million hectares.

The future harvest requires special care. This applies primarily to the winter field. Practice has shown that winter wheat, rye and barley as a rule produce a higher yield than spring-sown crops so, many farms sow up to 60-70 percent of the grain area to winter crops. This fall kolkhozes and sovkhoses plan to sow grain crops on about 42 million hectares of arable land. Now is the optimal time for sowing in the Non-Chernozem Zone, the upper and central Volga Region, the north of the Central-Chernozem Region and the Urals. However, the late ripening of grain is creating problems for the timely preparation of the soil. According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, kolkhozes and sovkhoses have prepared 23.3 million hectares for sowing, which is less than by this time last year.

But even under the difficult conditions of this year's harvest work, farms in a number of regions are carrying out the work at a fast rate, using the Ipatovskiy Rayon method. A good example is being set by Lithuanian and Azerbaijan graingrowers and the farmers of Stavropolskiy Kray and Volgogradskaya Oblast, where 75-81 percent of the area allocated for winter crops has been prepared.

Unfortunately, party, soviet and economic organs in a number of rayons and oblasts are not devoting due attention to this very important work. Let us take Penzenskaya Oblast. Here little over half the sowing area has been prepared for the winter crops, while their neighbors in Kubyshevskaya Oblast have prepared 85 percent. The picture is just as mixed in the Volgo-Vyatka region: Graingrowers in Kirovskaya Oblast have prepared two-thirds of the winter crop area, while their neighbors in the Mariyskaya ASSR have only prepared 39 percent. The basic reasons for the lag lie in inefficient work organization and frequent equipment stoppages.

The delay in preparation of the fields is naturally also holding back the sowing of winter crops. While the farms of the Udmurtskaya ASSR and Permskaya Oblast have sown grain on 70-72 percent of the planned area, kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Orenburgskaya Oblast have sown 17 percent and 12 percent in Saratovskaya Oblast.

There is still a lot for farmers of the Ukraine to do. In the republic 3.8 million hectares less land has been prepared for winter sowing than by mid-August last year. The success of the fall sowing depends to a large extent on the timely and good preparation of seeds on the farms. The weather is hindering the farmer in this too. Because of the rain, overmoist grain is coming in. In order not to harm the future harvest, all available means for drying seeds are being utilized in Belorussia and Estonia. Party and economic organs on the spot must widely publicize and introduce advanced experience for seed preparation. Grain reception enterprises can also render considerable assistance to farms.

One of the farmers major concerns is fall plowing. It is known that early fall cultivation makes for the greatest increase in yield. Kolkhozes and sovkhoses still have 113 million hectares of arable land to prepare in the fall. Soil preparation in the Tatarskaya and Bashkirskaya ASSR's and Kubyshevskaya and Ulyanovskaya oblasts is being carried out faster than last year. However, some farms of Lipetskaya, Tambovskaya and a number of other oblasts are lagging behind.

Time does not stand still. The prime duty of communists, farmers, party and economic organs is to do everything to ensure, along with the successful completion of the harvest work, a reliable foundation for the future harvest.

AIR FORCE COMMANDERS PRAISE MILITARY PROWESS ON AIR FORCE DAY

Kutakhov Interview

ID220905 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Aug 80 p 2

[Correspondent interview with Ch Mar Avn P.S. Kutakhov: "The Motherland's Combat Wings"]

[Text] At the PRAVDA editorial office's request, on the eve of USSR Air Force Day, Hero of the Soviet Union Ch Mar Avn P.S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the Air Force and USSR deputy defense minister, answered our correspondent's questions.

[Question] This year saw the 35th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. Please describe the Air Force's contribution to the defeat of the German fascist invaders and the Air Force's combat traditions.

[Answer] During the war the Air Force performed a colossal amount of combat work. Over 3 million flying combat missions were carried out. In airborne battles and strikes on airfields Soviet pilots destroyed 57,000 enemy aircraft. The main result of our Air Force's combat operations in the Great Patriotic War was the winning of supremacy in the air. It was precisely for this reason that the country's rear lines were successfully defended against enemy bomb attacks while the Ground Forces received favorable conditions for successfully mounting large-scale offensive operations.

In the fighting for the motherland Soviet pilots displayed courage, valor, heroism, military prowess, and a high degree of flying skill. Over 200,000 of our airmen were awarded orders and medals, 2,420 received the lofty title of Hero of the Soviet Union, and 65 were decorated with this award twice and the renowned aces A.I. Pokryshkin, now marshal of aviation, and I.N. Kozhedub, now colonel general of aviation, received the award three times.

The exploits accomplished in the harsh war years serve as an unfading example of valor and courage and boundless devotion to the Communist Party and Soviet people for the younger generation of Soviet airmen. They teach today's air fighters how to defend selflessly the socialist fatherland and strengthen their military comradeship and brotherhood in arms with the servicemen of the countries of the socialist community.

[Question] The older generation's combat experience and glorious traditions are a source of new achievements by today's military airmen. But equipment, tactics and airborne combat methods have changed and the Air Force's potential has increased. What is the modern Soviet military Air Force like and what is its role and place in the system of our armed forces?

[Answer] Thanks to the economy's increased potential, the scientists' achievements and the work of the aviation industry workers and engineers, the Air Force has taken a considerable step forward in its development. New aircraft and helicopters of more sophisticated aerodynamic configuration, highly efficient aircraft engines, have appeared. Particularly strong and at the same time extraordinarily light materials are now used in aircraft construction and aircraft are fitted with complex radar equipment and computer hardware.

Today the Air Force has supersonic all-weather fighters, fighter-bombers, bombers and reconnaissance aircraft. They can fight enemy aircraft successfully, provide air support for the Ground Forces and Navy, cover them reliably from the air and carry out reconnaissance. In short, our equipment makes it possible to fulfill all the tasks which modern warfare may set military aircraft.

For instance, military transport aviation now has high-payload aircraft. These aircraft can rapidly transport by air combined arms units and formations, transport heavy combat equipment over long distances, and land troops with their standard armaments.

Modern helicopters are a power combat facility. Surely even 20 or 30 years ago it was impossible to discern in the initially clumsy, strange-looking rotary-wing aircraft the formidable opponent of ground-based armored facilities? Today the helicopter crews can strike accurate crushing blows with missiles of various classes, strike tanks, missile and artillery launchers and personnel and put airfields and other targets out of commission.

To sum up, it may be said that the present-day Air Force is a mobile, maneuverable and powerful branch of the armed forces. Combat operations are inconceivable without their active participation.

[Question] Today Soviet military airmen are standing guard over the gains of socialism side by side with the airmen of the socialist community countries. How is this airborne fraternity strengthening?

[Answer] Back during the war several national Air Force units were trained with the Soviet Union's assistance and then fought side by side with Soviet pilots against the common enemy. The Soviet Union handed over 1,200 aircraft to equip Poland's Air Force units, about 350 aircraft to Bulgaria, and 150 to Czechoslovakia. Our airmen, engineers and technicians helped their Polish, Bulgarian and Czechoslovak friends to master aircraft equipment and weapons.

The fraternal countries' military cooperation is now being implemented along many avenues. Close and diverse ties exist between the armies in the sphere of operational and combat training. An important factor determining the direction of the further development of the troops including the Air Force of the Warsaw Pact countries' Joint Armed Forces is their unity of views on questions of the theory and practice of combat application which is developed during joint troop and command staff exercises.

Thanks to close military and technical cooperation, the combat might of the socialist armies' air forces is steadily growing. They now have good modern aircraft capable of backing up reliably their ground troops' combat operations and striking enemy targets.

We are also helping the air forces of the allied armies in training military cadres and mastering sophisticated aviation equipment. The flight personnel, in training at our higher military training establishments, receive substantial theoretical knowledge and good practical experience.

[Question] The development of combat aircraft equipment could not fail to affect the enhancement of the demands made on the man controlling this equipment. What qualities should today's military airman possess?

[Answer] Yes, the speeds and range of flights have now increased sharply and the range of altitudes has expanded--from extremely low altitudes to stratospheric ones. Aircraft can now, in practice, fly in all weathers and, in addition, existing aeronautical instruments and control systems make it possible to carry out flights at any time of day. In brief, flying today is very interesting and very difficult. That is why the demands made on the airmen's moral-political and combat qualities have been increased. This applies particularly to the flight personnel. The present-day military pilot must have a high degree of organization, discipline, courage, self-control, and independence in making informed decisions.

The entire system of training military pilots--the defenders of our sky and our land--is subordinated to the formation of these qualities. I can assure you that today's airborne fighting men are proficient in handling modern equipment and armaments, rapidly become masters of airmanship and successfully assimilate the science of winning which has been forged in the fighting for the motherland.

[Question] What are the achievements with which the military airmen are preparing to greet the notable event in the life of our party, the Soviet land and the world communist movement--the 26th CPSU Congress?

[Answer] I believe that our main achievement in the pre-congress tour of duty is our high degree of political enthusiasm and businesslike mood. In the Air Force units now, as throughout the Army and Navy, the summer combat training is at its height. We are focusing attention on improving air skill, on rehearsing tactical ways and means for the combat use of weapons and equipment, on training crews to conduct bold and resolute combat operations, and on the constant enhancement of political vigilance and combat readiness.

The airmen are helped in their military study by the experience of the Great Patriotic War which shows quite convincingly that our best airborne fighters conquered the enemy by their excellent control of their aircraft and their armaments and by using new tactical methods unfamiliar and unexpected to the enemy. These fundamental requirements for the flight personnel's tactical skill, the ability to strike a target at the first approach, with the first bomb, rocket or missile fully retain their importance today.

On the hard path toward the summits of military skill the military airmen are supported and inspired by their unswerving devotion to the party, to their native land, and by their profound conviction of the correctness of the ideals of communism.

The military collectives' ideological life is now focused on the documents of the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum, the party's requirements for the further enhancement of the Soviet Armed Forces' educational role, and the works and instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

At the initiative of the Red Banner Air Force Bomber Regiment under the command of Col G. Treznjuk, the air force personnel have joined in socialist competition for a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress. And competition is already producing results. This year the number of excellent-rated servicemen, specialists in the tactical use of weapons, sharpshooters, and excellent-rated subunits and units has increased. The military collectives headed by officers V. Stepanov, V. Yunusov, L. Kulikov, V. Arhegov, N. Bezborodov, G. Shchitov, G. Benov and others have been awarded honorary Lenin certificates for their high indicators.

Many airmen have been presented with high government awards for their achievements in combat and political training and the successful mastering of modern aircraft equipment. A new detachment of experienced airborne fighters have been awarded the honorable titles of honored military pilot and honored military navigator of the USSR.

And all these achievements are the natural result of the creative quest of the Air Force personnel educated in a spirit of pride for their motherland and people.

Soviet people may be confident that the military airmen in single combat formation with all armed forces servicemen will continue vigilantly to stand guard over peace and our motherland's security and over the great gains of socialism.

Yefimov Article

ID220929 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Aug 80 Morning Edition pp 1-2

[Air Force Day article by Mar Avn A. Yefimov, first deputy commander in chief, USSR Air Force: "The Motherland's Mighty Wings"]

[Excerpts] In the postwar period our aviation has been transformed beyond recognition on the firm basis of the country's increased economic potential and the new achievements of scientific and technical progress. Thanks to the constant concern of the CPSU and its Central Committee for strengthening the country's defense might, the Soviet Air Force has assumed a new quality and its combat capability has increased immeasurably. Now the Soviet Air Force is a powerful arm of the services. It is equipped with the most modern airplanes and helicopters, which constitute combat complexes possessing excellent flight qualities, powerful arms, very accurate sighting and navigation instruments and automated control systems.

Recently new multirole aircraft have been produced with variable wing geometry and VTOL capability. Long-range intercontinental missile-carrying aircraft are capable of covering huge distances and inflicting powerful strikes against land and sea targets. Military transport aircraft have great possibilities. Powerful long-range turbojet and turboprop airplanes enable not only personnel but also a variety of combat equipment to be landed or parachuted in and troop and freight movements to be effected.

The country's Air Defense Forces fighter aircraft and naval aircraft have been raised to new heights in their development.

Possessing as it does great strike power, our Air Force is capable today of influencing the outcome of major operations in both land and sea theaters of military operations. Modern aircraft technical equipment enables enemy strike facilities to be knocked out, support to be given to ground forces, air superiority to be successfully achieved, airborne reconnaissance to be carried out and many other complex tasks to be resolved. Our combat machine crews can operate successfully under difficult weather conditions, by day or night, and at extremely low or high altitude, and can cover great distances.

Military airmen are greeting USSR Air Force Day in an aggravated international situation. "Aggressive imperialist circles," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said at the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum, "are trying to pressure the Soviet Union and the position of socialism as a whole."

NATO's military-political leadership headed by the United States, disregarding the realities of the modern world, is attempting to wreck the process of detente, to urge on the arms race in every possible way, to create new types of lethal weapons and to fuel an atmosphere of fear and hostility. Aggressive imperialist forces, primarily the United States, are striving to slow down the objective process of world renewal, pursuing a policy of unleashing acts of provocation against socialist and other independent states and doing their utmost to tilt the established world military balance in their own favor, to the detriment of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries.

The rapport between Western aggressive circles, primarily the United States, and the Chinese leadership is developing on an anti-Soviet basis, hostile to the cause of peace. Beijing hegemonists are openly calling for the creation of a united anti-Soviet front. [paragraph continues]

Under these conditions the Communist Party and the Soviet Government are devoting great attention to the cause of strengthening the country's defense capability and are taking care that our glorious armed forces have everything necessary at their disposal to reliably defend the socialist fatherland. The international situation compels us military airmen to intensify our vigilance and to labor with increasing persistence to fulfill the tasks of guarding the motherland's air borders.

On our traditional holiday we send wholehearted greetings to the veterans of the Soviet Air Force and the hero-pilots of the Great Patriotic War whose valor, courage and high combat skill is an example to new generations of winged heroes. We express our gratitude to all defense industry workers, who create modern equipment for our units--aircraft, arms and instruments. We send our wishes for great successes in combat and political training to pilots of the fraternal socialist armies, which are vigilantly guarding the peaceful sky above the mighty and invincible community of socialist countries.

Military airmen, indeed all armed forces personnel are closely rallied around the Leninist party and its Central Committee. They warmly and unanimously approve the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum decisions, are constantly improving their combat skill, heightening the combat readiness of units and formations and vigilantly standing guard over the peoples' peace and security. Soviet military pilots are always ready to come to the socialist fatherland's defense at the motherland's call and to do their patriotic and international duty in a fitting way.